

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

The Monitor's view

Détente: a middle way

After some wild gyrations, the compass of Soviet-American relations appears to be steadying itself once again. President Carter, to his credit, has captured the ideological initiative from the Russians but has had the good sense to moderate his human rights stand and hand out an olive branch. The Russians are responding positively. They have muted their shrill personal criticism of the President and, though still upset, are calling for "real efforts" on both sides.

It remains to be seen where this all leads. But it should make it possible to proceed with détente on a more realistic footing. The past administration, as we have often noted, initially overpackaged and oversold détente. It inflated public expectations. Then it conducted the policy in a way that left many Americans feeling the United States was on the defensive and unwilling to stand up for its beliefs out of fear of offending the Russians.

Mr. Carter has swung the pendulum. He has rightly perceived that the Soviet Union needs the West more than the West needs the Soviet Union and that the Western allies have more leverage in the world than the communists both in the way of tangible technology and in terms of ideas and ideals.

But, it is to be hoped, the President has seen, too, that he could have achieved the same goal of national moral assertion without putting the Soviet nose so totally out of joint — and without bumbling diplomatically as he did when his Secretary of State flew to Moscow and nonplussed the Russians with a whole new SALT strategy. Mr. Carter swung the pendulum but a mile too far, with the result that not only the Russians but America's allies grew nervous. So distinguished a Sovietologist as George Kennan even commented that the Carter administration "made just about every mistake it could make in these Moscow talks and has defied all the lessons we have learned

in dealing with the Soviets since the last World War."

American diplomacy needs now to find and maintain a middle ground. Mr. Carter presumably has learned something about dealing with adversaries. He must surely have learned, too, that the improvement of relations with Moscow over the years was won only after immense diplomatic effort and much pulling and hauling. And the results are not all that bad. Dissidents notwithstanding, détente has perceptibly eased the lot of millions of people in the communist bloc, a fact too readily forgotten. We were reminded of this by a New York Times report last week that thousands of East Europeans are traveling in the West this summer. These are not just official group tourists but motorists and even hitchhikers striding out on their own. Such a flow would have been unheard of 10 years ago.

In fact, exchanges between East and West — cultural, scientific, commercial — have flourished. So much so that in Washington a special high-level interagency committee has been formed to coordinate dealings with Moscow.

A diplomatic "middle ground" does not mean a retreat in the West's stand on human rights. But this issue can certainly be handled without truculence. The recent preparatory phase of the 35-nation Helsinki conference ended on a businesslike note, suggesting that at the full-blown meeting in October both sides should be able to air their complaints frankly but without coming to blows.

Clearly more effort will be required before East-West relations take a significant turn for the better. But, in the interests of arms negotiations and other issues crucial to world peace, we are glad to see Moscow and Washington drawing back from an ugly face-down. Détente needs more balanced definition — but it remains a viable policy.

Candid talk on southern Africa

South African Prime Minister Vorster has vigorously and pointedly reminded the United States that his country does not intend to bow to American pressure for changes in South Africa's racial policy. In a weekend speech in Pretoria, Mr. Vorster suggested that President Carter's pressure on the white-minority governments of southern Africa, namely South Africa and Rhodesia, are a way of repaying American black voters who supported Mr. Carter in his election victory last November.

Moreover, in an interview with the Monitor's overseas news editor a few days earlier, the South African leader also emphasized that while U.S. interest in southern Africa is welcome, "we will not accept that the United States has a right to prescribe what should be done. We are prepared to discuss, but we are not prepared to take orders," he added.

Such firm position-taking on Mr. Vorster's part indicates several things. It shows again how deep is South Africa's sensitivity to outside criticism of its internal affairs, especially its controversial apartheid racial policy. This is understandable, of course. But it is worrisome if the Prime Minister himself is misreading the situation. And it is also worrisome if the United States is misreading the situation.

President Nixon's move to an obligation to American black voters. The open Carter espousal of human rights on an international scale — without regard for color — certainly indicates his Africa policy is based on something more than domestic political payoffs.

If Mr. Vorster is genuinely mistaken about the Carter implication, then the sooner the misunderstanding is cleared up by candid talk between South African and American officials the better. But there is also the likelihood that the South African leader was aiming his intemperate remarks at his own supporters in the National Party, to reassure such advocates of apartheid he does not intend to cave in under American pressure.

It clears the air, in a sense, to have the

South African view expressed with such candor. It helps show Americans the difficulty of devising a U.S. policy that takes account of whites' fears even while pressing them to change in the long-range interest of both blacks and whites.

In this context, it is good that Mr. Vorster's Foreign Minister is in London this week for discussions with U.S. Secretary of State Vance and British Foreign Secretary Owen on the Rhodesia proposals. This will be an opportunity to clarify U.S. policy as well as to try to secure South Africa's cooperation in bringing about a Rhodesia settlement.

Sudan: awakening giant

Once it was considered firmly in the Soviet camp, but since Sudan under President Nimeiry brusquely ejected Soviet military experts serving with its armed forces last May, this key nation of northeast Africa has changed sides and is moving steadily toward the Western powers. Indeed, from the Western viewpoint Sudan's rising significance in a strategic

area is being recognized in the current political realignment. It counterbalances leftist Ethiopia's cutting of its ties with the United States and decision to move into the Soviet orbit.

Not only is Sudan Africa's largest country, it also is a member of the Arab League, which means close ties with the other Arab nations of the north, including oil-rich Saudi Arabia. On a north-south axis, therefore, it provides a link between the Arab world and the black African nations south of the Sahara. And, viewed in an East-West context, Sudan today is a barrier to further Soviet penetration into the interior of Africa from its Somali and Ethiopian vantage points. Relations between Sudan and its Ethiopian neighbor remain just short of open war.

Under these circumstances it is natural that President Nimeiry is looking to the West in general, and the United States in particular, for military aid. And it is also natural that American interest in Sudan is on the rise. Already U.S.

"Hello, Mr. President . . . there's a cloud out here no bigger than a man's hand"



Some light in Britain's tunnel

When one considers how dark was Britain's outlook last winter, any current improvement, whether modest or substantial, is worth noting. It is evidence that Britons are not giving up in the hard battle for economic survival.

Britain is not out of the woods yet, economically speaking. But a few encouraging signs of progress are beginning to surface there. The London stock market, for example, was at a four-year high the other day. Gasoline and tea prices have come down slightly. Banks have been reducing interest charges on overdrafts and borrowing. Even the battered pound sterling has rallied from its low against the U.S. dollar last fall. It now stands at around \$1.70 instead of \$1.55.

Beyond these indications, Sudan's potential importance in the world of tomorrow stems from its fertile soil and vast plains, watered by the White and Blue Niles, which meet at the capital of Khartoum. Once planned irrigation projects and transport links are complete, Sudan's agricultural potential will be great. It can become a new breadbasket for a hungry Africa — and perhaps farther afield as well.

After centuries in the baking desert sun, this African giant is beginning to awaken. It already is playing a larger role in African affairs. And that, in turn, sparks the increased interest in Sudan on the part of the outside world, including the U.S. The Nimeiry decision to eject Soviet military experts was a watershed moment for Sudan. It also has long-term significance for Africa and the West.

The story is similar to that of Soviet interest in Sudan 10 years ago. Already U.S.

Welcome though these indications are, enough clouds remain on the economic horizon to damp down any premature optimism. Britain's unemployment is running at a record postwar high rate of 3.5 percent. Inflation is still nibbling at British pocketbooks at the worrisome rate of 21 percent over the past 12 months. And, most important of all, the Labour government headed by Prime Minister Callaghan is still in the crucial stages of dictating with the country's powerful trade unions about a third straight year of wage restraints.

The government hopes to hold the third round pay increase for union workers to 10 percent, a difficult task in view of the inflation rate. This may lead to a head-on confrontation with a strong individual union, such as the coal miners, power workers, or railwaymen following the end of the old social-contract agreement on July 31. The unions now are back to free collective bargaining, and some are speaking in terms of huge percentage increases.

The urgent need will be to keep such negotiations orderly and in line with the nation's overall best interests. Another essential government objective is to limit wage increases to one a year, the so-called 12-month rule, which also may be disrupted, which consequently will depend on how successful Mr. Callaghan will be in handling such situations.

The government, meanwhile, is making improvements. Public spending, for example, now is said to be under control. Fortunately, North Sea oil production is running at top level, and expenditure for foreign oil has fallen. The government is now hopeful. Indeed, the government will make Britain self-sufficient in oil by 1980 — and that the nation's share of payments will move into the black.

But Britain's leaders should not rely heavily on oil income alone to solve the long-term problem. The nation's industrial setup needs to improve greatly. It is Britain's need to modernize, and worker productivity needs to be improved. It is Britain's need to compete successfully with European economic nations.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

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Leaders line up to meet China's new triumvirate

Cyrus Vance and Josip Tito both due in Peking this week

By Joseph C. Harsch

Everyone wants to go to Peking now that we all know who is in charge there. The struggle for the succession is finished. The "gang of four" has disappeared from public view. Teng Hsiao-ping has again been rehabilitated. A new triumvirate consisting of Teng, Hua Kue-feng, the new Communist Party chairman, and Yeh Chien-ying, the Defense Minister, is in clear control.

The outside world is eager to get to know these new leaders of China. The fortunate ones (because their trips had been ar-

Commentary

ranged long ago) are U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Yugoslavia's President-for-life, Josip Broz Tito. Both will be in Peking this week. They will be the first prominent outsiders to get an opportunity to meet and talk with the men who have taken over control there in succession to Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai.

The Tito and Vance interests are different. Marshal Tito is anxious to have as good relations as possible with China to balance off his arms-length relations with Moscow. That has not been possible in the past. China's loyal client in Europe has been Albania. Albania has maintained a state of relentless nonintercourse with its larger neighbor, Yugoslavia, lest it be swallowed up. Marshal Tito once used to talk about a Yugoslav-Albanian merger. But time does march on. Albania is annoyed at the Chinese — for reasons unknown in the West. Marshal Tito is at long last welcome in Peking.

No urgent commercial business is involved in the Tito visit, but the symbolism is important to all Communists. Marshal Tito is proving, by going first to Moscow, then to Peking (by



China's many hands will be kept busy clapping as foreign dignitaries file through the bamboo gate

way of North Korea), that he reflects universal communism, that variety of the communist faith which can get along with all communists. Moscow and Peking regard each other as heretics. Marshal Tito is friendly to both.

Mr. Vance has serious business to conduct in Peking. He will probably not conclude it on this visit, but he can hope to make progress toward finding a formula that will extricate the United States from a conflict in its position toward the two

China. Back in February of 1972 President Nixon shook the world by going to Peking and signing a communiqué that called for "normalization of relations" between China and the United States. But the United States is bound by treaty to protect Taiwan from any unfriendly attack. Also, Taiwan is a lively segment of the American trading community. Some 37 percent of its exports go to the United States. Twenty-four percent of its

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Brezhnev tones down his scolding of Carter

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
So far, so good. The shrill anti-U.S. press campaign of recent weeks has eased into a definite signal from Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev to President Carter.

But clouds still hang low over détente. Big problems remain. The next few months could be crucial.

This, in brief, is how Western analysts in Moscow are reacting to Mr. Brezhnev's Aug. 16 speech in the Kremlin — the first major Brezhnev speech here in five months and his first pronouncement of world affairs since he was in Paris in June.

At the same time, analysts also were struck by the tone of Yugoslav President Tito's speech at the same dinner — wide-ranging, independent, stressing the need for noninterference in the future, and the benefits of a new international economic order.

On détente, some experienced Western analysts here stressed the moderate tone of Mr. Brezhnev's remarks as compared with the barrage of criticism aimed at Washington in preceding weeks.

Mr. Brezhnev made no mention whatever of Ethiopia-Somalia fighting on the Horn of Africa, though the Soviet press has been accusing the U.S. of somehow fomenting it. He did not refer to previously alleged U.S. help for South Africa in building a nuclear weapon. He made no comment on Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance's recent trip to the Middle East — which the Soviet media has condemned as a failure



Brezhnev: no talk of human rights

almost every day since the trip ended. There was no talk of human rights. And on the neutron bomb, several analysts think Mr. Brezhnev came closer to stating the U.S. position accurately than ever before. Mr.

Whites turn thumbs down on black rule in Soweto

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg
An attempt at compromise between black and white over the government of Johannesburg's black township of Soweto has failed, and unrest is again escalating.

Soweto blacks, spearheaded by the so-called Committees of Ten, had asked for self-rule for the township. But the white government has slapped down the request, according to the blacks.

Saying that the Committee of Ten was the last chance for the white government to have peaceful change, Nthato Motlana, chairman of the committee, added: "In 18 months or two years, old men like me will have been removed and control will pass to younger men."

Dr. Motlana also claimed that the police were inciting the unrest in the township. In spite of attempts by Soweto residents to get the students back to school, he said the police carried out raids on classrooms. The police detained about 150 students Aug. 16 and Dr. Motlana said three schools were raided Aug. 17.

"When the schools are finally closed by order of [minister of Police James] Kruger and M.C. Botha [Minister of Bantu Administration], let the world know it is the police who closed the schools," Dr. Motlana said at a press conference.

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SOUTH AFRICA AND CIVIL RIGHTS. White liberal Helen Suzman talks to a Monitor correspondent. Page 17

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PANAMA CANAL. Though the new treaty governing the Panama Canal is only in the hammering-out stage, the United States is already reaping a dividend — praise from Latin America. Page 8

ARTHUR MILLER. From a Monitor interview playwright Arthur Miller emerges as a thinker dedicated to "speaking truth to power." Page 20

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FOCUS

German film fuels Hitler debate

By David Mulch

Large crowds across West Germany are viewing a new and remarkable documentary film called "Hitler: A Career."

The film, written by a German biographer of Hitler, Joachim Fest, has stirred a whirl of arguments. Some Jewish leaders in Germany have been quoted in interviews as saying that the film could tend to popularize Hitler. There are groups like the Organization of Antifascists who meet crowds on the sidewalks after the showings and hand out flyers warning similarly that the film and a "Hitler wave" could glamorize Hitler and make him presentable.

Mr. Fest, in an interview with this newspaper, said: "There is no Hitler wave in Germany. What there is and has been is a continuing suppression of serious objective information about the man and the background to his rise to power in this country." Mr. Fest explains that the suppression he speaks of is not a conscious campaign to prevent the spread of information about Hitler to Germans.

"What I mean," he said, "is that there is a continuing shock in and out of Germany that has been a barrier to the usual task of painstaking objective historical analysis of such an upheaval."

This author — who is also a co-publisher of the prestigious Frankfurt Allgemeine newspaper — pointed out that 30 years after

the death of Napoleon there were "40,000 books out on the man and his effects on history."

And 30 years after Hitler? "There are perhaps 50 on Hitler and specialized phases of his life, and only a dozen solid biographies," said Mr. Fest. On the other hand, this author (who spent five years researching and writing his Hitler biography) admits that all of the essential facts about Hitler's life are known.

For Mr. Fest the serious task faced is digesting the lessons of the Hitler period.

There have been two extremes in interpreting the life of Hitler and the political and social milieu in Germany that made his career possible. One extreme has been work so permeated with moral shock and abhorrence of the evil that gripped Germany for 12 years that the lessons of evaluation were clouded, Mr. Fest maintains. The other extreme has been to view the period of the National Socialists as an "accident of history." This second extreme renders analysis almost purposeless.

(Interestingly, the East Germans for ideological reasons tend to ignore Hitler as a personality entirely and view him as a puppet of capitalism, a form of the second extreme.)

Mr. Fest is a middle-of-the-roader. He feels moral decisions today can be made

only on the basis of evaluating the social, political, family, cultural, and historical material unemotionally but with moral purpose.

His biography — and film — are not without colorful touches. But the color and flavor of the subject are never out of context. Never is an anecdote told that does not fit into the narrative of pure analytical exposition.

The film is a two-and-a-half-hour drama of firsthand film strips culled from countless sources. There are stills of Hitler in the Army in World War I, newsreel shots of the putsch he led in Munich in the 1920s, scenes of the unrest caused by the total economic collapse that hit Germany with the Depression in the early 1930s.

The film shows that Hitler perceived that Germans were humiliated and embarrassed to be Germans. They were internationally isolated. Hitler did not appeal to them with solid ideas but with an energetic attempt to reawaken their "self-consciousness and [make them] again be proud to be German."

He swept the youth on his side and made the traditional politicians in the shaken state seem old-fashioned and ineffective.

Even for today's sophisticated Germans the film is embarrassingly frank about the mania aroused in large segments of the population in the 1930s by Hitler and his political paganism.

The film shows Jews being shot in ditches, and it has short sequences on the horrors of the concentration camps. But its strength is in the panorama of the rise to power and the subsequent defeat at war. The film, rather than stressing only evil results, shows how evil can take hold.

Church of England and Northern Ireland

By Francis Renny
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The Church of England has boldly laid down its line on Northern Ireland: it's time for the British government to get political life going again in the province, even if power-sharing between Protestants and Catholics isn't possible.

England's established church has been taking an increasingly controversial stand on issues of the day, and not all of it has been popular with rank-and-file members. The summer session of the church's parliament, the General Synod, endorsed the concept of Britain as a society of many races, cultures and religions — directly counter to the white racism of the National Front and its supporters.

Now a study paper prepared for the church's Board for Social Responsibility has set out the position on Ulster; one that is bound to offend a number of groups, from Roman Catholics to Ian Paisley's ultra-Protestants.

The paper written by the Board's dynamic 41-year-old secretary, Cambridge-educated Giles Eccleston, is in cooperation with a leading Ulster Anglican, Canon Eric Elliott. And has the blessing of the Board's chairman, Dr. Graham Leonard, Bishop of Truro.

Why should the Church of England be putting out pamphlets telling its members how to lobby their MPs? It is a question, says Dr. Leonard, of securing well-informed opinion.

There's no hope — all I can do is pray. They should say instead "The very best thing I can do is pray, before I try anything else." By putting out this considered "background paper to prayer," the church hopes to dissuade people from either washing their hands of the Ulster problem, or reacting to it in anger. A too-typical attitude is "Leave the Irish to fight it out among themselves."

The Eccleston-Elliott paper, on the other hand, states firmly that English church people do have a responsibility to the Northern Irish. "Our Government is their Government," it says. And the Irish churches have appealed to those in Britain to lend a hand.

Historically, the Northern Ireland problem is a legacy of England's tragic and bloody involvement in Ireland, say the authors. In view of the long history of injustice visited by Brit-



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Belfast: along with British soldiers, a more present Church of England

real neighborliness is only going to be restored by "an explicit and symbolic expression of repentance on our part, both for what has been done amiss in time past and for our part in its continuance." Perhaps only the churches are capable of making such a gesture. And the paper recalls how, after World War II, the German churches made a new start by confessing their sins of omission and commission.

Eccleston and Elliott believe that the churches in Ireland are as guilty as anyone for what has happened. They say the churches have been "out of touch with the reality of the situation." "I'm quite clear," says Giles Eccleston, "that one cannot in practice separate the religious element from the other dimensions. We felt we should point up the shared responsibility of the churches — not to let the politicians off the hook; but the Church of Ireland is in a unique role. It has subtly fed the situation in the past, and it still has the power to change it today. We don't subscribe to any particular formula for a solution, and particularly not to power-sharing unless it proves essential in the end. But for almost two years now there has been no political forum at all available to the Northern Irish people. Westminster cannot go on treating them like some sort of colony. We are impressed with the urgency of getting political talks going again."

The study paper is far from soft on the Roman Catholic Church. It says that the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission, which has just ended its work on theological differences, may now be able to take up just these problems under the general heading of Church and State Relations. He hopes — but grave doubts remain.

On Cyprus: Turks to take over Greek homes

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Nicosia, Cyprus

Turkish-Cypriot authorities in Turkish-occupied northern Cyprus have decided to open part of the abandoned former Greek-Cypriot portion of the port city of Famagusta to Turkish-Cypriot settlers. A Turkish-Cypriot official spokesman has confirmed.

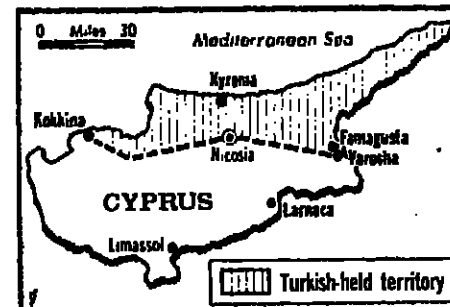
The Turkish decision may immediately increase Greek-Turkish tensions on this divided island.

Archbishop Makarios said at his last news conference July 21 that if the Turkish side took this step, it would make further peace talks impossible and that Cyprus would have immediate recourse to the United Nations Security Council.

Turk move foreshadowed

Glaucus Clerides, former Greek-Cypriot negotiator with the Turks, told this reporter, "The Turkish step is extremely grave and its timing is in extremely bad taste, to say the least."

He predicted that acting President Spiros Kyprianou would have to take up the question urgently at a scheduled meeting of the National Council, the top Greek-Cypriot advisory body. Greek-Cypriot leaders are divided about the timing and the candidates for a new



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

presidential election to choose President Makarios's successor.

U.S. diplomats say the Turkish move had been foreshadowed by "certain population movements" on the Turkish side, even before interim Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit announced it during his last day of office.

More than 50,000 Greek-Cypriots fled and were expelled from Varosha, Famagusta's modern beach resort and shopping district, south of the old walled Turkish-Cypriot city, before advancing Turkish troops in August 1974. All are refugees in southern Cyprus, cared for by the government in refugee camps or lodged in cramped new quarters with relatives or friends.

Spain: strike ends, unrest persists

By Joe Gandelman
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

The apparent end of a spreading hotel strike that threatened to wreck a record tourist season and set back Spain's faltering economy has brought a huge sigh of relief — but growing fears of a possibly turbulent autumn to come.

On July 12 the Spanish Government devalued the peseta by nearly 25 percent and sparked a tourist invasion that promised to shatter all records, most of which have already been broken. An estimated 10,000 persons found themselves without lodging in the Palmas de Majorca alone. Overbooking was rampant.

Then hotel workers in La Coruña and Zaragoza, two less popular tourist centers, walked off their jobs demanding better pay, hours, and fringe benefits. Soon solidarity set in, and the Costa del Sol, Canary Islands, Costa Brava, and Las Palmas also seemed threatened. On Aug. 15, some 20,000 Málaga workers struck, and a nationwide walkout seemed imminent.

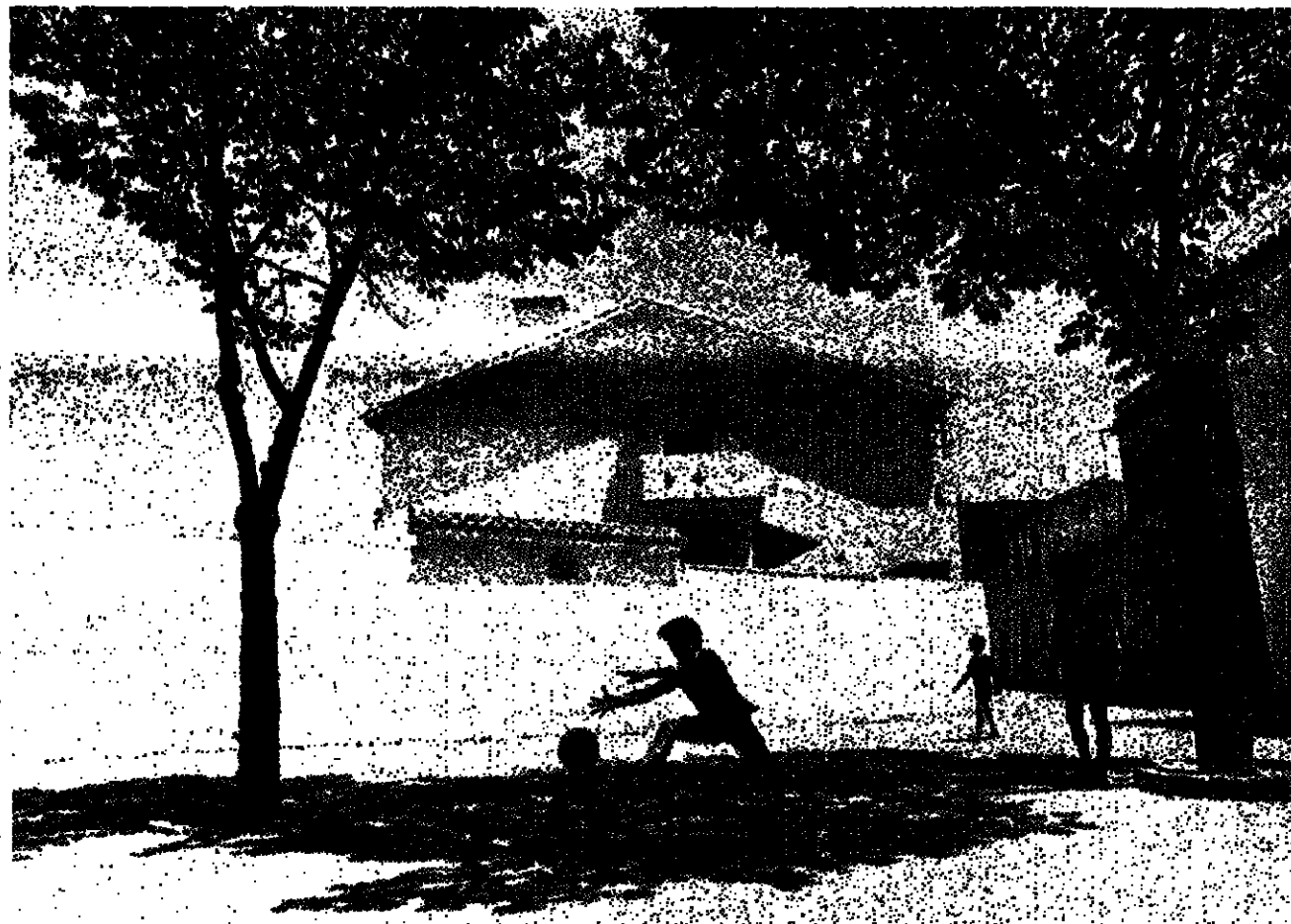
A German charter firm, TWI, diverted 18 flights to Yugoslavia and Greece and delayed 14 more to see what would happen. Concern arose that the government's economic package, which counts on devaluation to boost the No. 1 industry, tourism, could suffer a grave setback. Meanwhile, Spanish and foreign tourists reacted sedately. Some made their own meals and beds.

The Málaga strikers returned to work after promises for more money, new negotiations in April, and no reprisals. But the crisis points up the delicacy of the labor picture here.

Neither of Spain's two labor giants, the Socialist UGT and the Communist Workers' Commissions, wanted the strike. They feared the long-range consequences and tried cooling off militant workers — but their course of action was severely limited.

The reasons: This fall workers will vote to decide which unions will represent them. Thus, as a diplomatic economist explains, "The unions are running for elections, which does not favor a general strike."

So the prospect of a tourist stampede out of the country has



By a staff photographer

Mountain village of Ronda: within reach of visitors to Costa del Sol

old moderation. Each union is jockeying to represent and present itself as the true representative of the workers' interests.

So the prospect of a tourist stampede out of the country has

been averted. But most observers here expect a long, hot fall on the labor front, although the unions' restraint suggests that a "social pact" between labor and the government, in the interests of economic growth, might still be possible.

Portuguese law 'scandalous' say British investors

By Helen Gibson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon

Western diplomats have warned Portugal's Socialist government that the latest law on compensation to dispossessed foreigners is inadequate and could easily endanger future investment in the country.

"The law as worded is confusing, and I haven't yet heard anyone with a good word for it," one Western diplomat said. "We have asked the government for an urgent clarification as no one is going to invest here under these conditions."

The diplomatic furor developed after British and U.S. officials sought an explanation for the

thousands of Portuguese and foreign shareholders, farmers, and businessmen hit by the government take-overs during the past three years of revolution.

Wording of law

As the law stands, compensation will be paid in the form of interest-bearing treasury bonds. Those claiming less than \$1,300 will be paid 12 percent a year interest after a two-year wait and will receive full payment after six years. At the other end of the scale, those who are owed more than \$170,000 must wait five years before anything is paid them, and then another 23 years before receiving the full amount of their claim at an annual interest rate of 2 1/2 percent.

of anger and dismay. Some of them, with bitter memories of losing their land to armed leftist workers in the tumultuous months of 1976, wanted to start a new life elsewhere.

Criticism voiced

Mrs. Carol Edelman, who, with her husband John, farms a 1,875-acre farm and will lose half of it shortly under the government's land reform bill, said the compensation law was scandalous.

"I would warn any potential investor in Portugal to stay away. Look what is happening to us. We put all our savings into the land and have to wait 28 years to get our compensation."

Western diplomats agreed that this bill would not encourage investment, but trusted that a promised further clause in the bill on

A British diplomat said: "We have always pressed for prompt, adequate, and effective compensation. The law as it now stands does not fulfill any of those requirements."

Portugal is desperately in need of foreign investment. The economy is in such poor shape that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is insisting on a new set of harsh austerity measures as the price to be paid for a further loan.

Newspapers say the measures will include the second devaluation of the escudo this year, and increased prices in all sectors with particular emphasis on transport and fuel.

As the weekly newspaper Tempo pointed out, Portugal this year will pay 14 billion escudos (\$350 million) in interest alone on loans

Europe

Europe

Spain tries soft sell on people of Gibraltar

By Richard Mowrer
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Prospects that Gibraltar will be restored to Spanish sovereignty are greater now than at any time since the famous Rock was seized by the British 273 years ago, on Aug. 5, 1704.

The reason: Spain's shift from dictatorship to parliamentary democracy and the repercussions this is having both at home and abroad. Add to this the trend toward decolonization in those parts of the world not under Soviet control.

By taking a hard line on the Gibraltar issue the late General Franco sought to coerce the British crown colony's 25,000 inhabitants into opting for union with Spain. He imposed a progressively tightening blockade of the two-and-a-quarter square mile promontory with the stated object of making Gibraltar "a ruinous burden for the British usurper and a grievous prison for its inhabitants."

Squeeze by Madrid

The squeeze began in 1964. Those inhabitants of the Rock who sought relief from the constrictive atmosphere of the tiny colony by maintaining villas on the Spanish mainland nearby were suddenly told: "Either take up residence in Spain and pay taxes here, or live in Gibraltar. You cannot have it both ways."

The export to Gibraltar of Spanish products, with the exception of fresh fish, fruits, and vegetables, was prohibited. Spanish customs were ordered to thoroughly check all cars and persons entering or leaving Gibraltar, so that long queues and exasperating delays became the rule, whereas previously the flow of traffic had been free and easy.

Another turn of the screw was applied two years later when the Spanish authorities closed the border to all vehicular traffic. In 1968 the Spanish navy of warships became even more painful when the frontier was closed to

tourists, thus cutting off an important source of revenue for Gibraltar.

Finally, in 1969 General Franco sealed off Gibraltar from Spain completely. The ferry service across the Bay of Algeiras was abolished. Land access across the isthmus was closed tight, so that overnight the rocky fortress and naval base were deprived of a Spanish labor force, numbering 4,838 at the time, that for generations had commuted to day jobs in Gibraltar.

Hurt by the Spanish squeeze, the British colony on Spain's southern shore did indeed become a "burden" to Britain, obliged to prop up the Rock's once balanced but now ailing economy to the tune of \$5.1 million a year. And it became a "prison" for its inhabitants who in happier times could cross to the mainland without hindrance.

But General Franco's blockade failed. Successive British governments said they could not hand over Gibraltar against the wishes of its inhabitants. Ten years ago a referendum was held and the Gibraltarians voted overwhelmingly to stay British rather than come under Spanish rule. They stressed that their democratic freedoms would be lost if they joined Spain, then a dictatorship.

New 'soft' approach

Today the "siege" continues. But with General Franco gone and a burgeoning democracy taking over in Spain there are signs that a new, "soft" approach on the Gibraltar issue may be in the making. Thus:

• Socialist deputies from southern Spain, newly elected in the first free parliamentary elections in 41 years, are pressing Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez Gonzalez to ease the Gibraltar blockade. Behind the move is concern over growing unemployment in the country, and the hope that jobless Spanish workers in the Gibraltar area may once again have jobs on the Rock.

• Spain has formally applied to join the European Common Market. A condition of



Bandphoto

Gibraltar: objections to union with Spain are less solidly grounded

membership is compliance with the terms of the community's charter, the Treaty of Rome. Article 48 stipulates that there shall be free movement of goods and labor within the community.

• The new democratic regime in Spain is preparing to grant a measure of autonomy to sections of the country which have long chafed under centralist rule, such as Catalonia, Ga-

licia, and the Basque region. Were the Rock to be handed back to Spain it too, no doubt, would be given autonomous status so that the Gibraltarians could retain their separate identity.

If the "siege" is lifted, they may decide that their earlier objections to union with Spain on political grounds are no longer valid. Certainly they would be better off economically as part of Spain.

Secret tests in Spanish mountains may outdate the petrol pump

By Joe Gandelman
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

What is going on in the lofty Sierra Nevada mountains along Spain's south coast?

Tests to try out a revolutionary new West German substitute for gasoline, that's what.

The Spanish press is seeking to find out the progress of the under-wraps experiments, with little success so far.

The mystery began when two respected and normally sedate Madrid newspaper, Informa-

ciones and the Roman Catholic daily Ya, reported that a team of West German engineers, geologists, chemists, and physicists had quietly slipped across the Spanish frontier via the international border at Irún. Their mission: to test a new type of low-cost, synthetic energy material that could ultimately replace gasoline. The team promptly journeyed to the Sierras, which boast the highest altitude highway in Europe, at 11,400 feet.

According to reports, the material yielded "very favorable" results during previous tests

at sea level. Present tests are to find out how it functions under lower atmospheric pressure.

Well-known multinational corporations are said to be extremely interested in the project especially the Shell corporation, newspapers say. But up until now, the press here asserts, these investigations were conducted in secret. The team came here at this time of year since it is the only season when the mountains are not covered with snow.

Informaciones further reports that the West German Embassy's press and commercial at-

tache's offices disavow any "official knowledge" of the mission's arrival. Similarly, the West German consulate in Granada is said to plead ignorance - though it admits there might be countryside studies in progress of interest in multinational corporations.

Even so, that the expedition was accompanied and guarded by both traffic police and by tough paramilitary Civil Guards as it snaked from Granada toward the mountains has led many Spaniards to believe something new was brewing in the towering Sierras.

Britain's economy: choose your own signals

By Charles Glass
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Britain is caught in a confusing web of economic "indicators" pointing simultaneously up and down.

When share prices closed mid-month, they were up 1.5 percent. But a new month of economic decline.

However, manufacturers' wholesale prices were revealed to be up 0.5 percent in the last six months, the retail sales index down 3 percent for the first half of 1977.

Further, "new" came with the announcement that unemployment rose to 8.5 percent, from 8.1 percent in the first half of 1977.

The organization of European Economic Community development experts, in London, said that Britain's economic growth last year, and Prime Minister James Callaghan's recent BBC interview that unemployment would remain at 8.5 percent, were "very favorable" results during previous tests

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would be held at 12 percent for the whole year. To keep this promise, inflation between July and December cannot go above 2.7 percent.

Same favorable elements

Reasons that prices are holding fast are: a good summer harvest, a drop in food prices, including meat, and a drop in the price of oil.

The government announced price cuts for tea and gas. There has been a drop in the base lending rate of the four largest clearing banks from 8.5 to 8 percent.

What it all means to the average Briton, faced with a drop in real spending power of at least 9.5 percent, is that these statistics will be banded about at next month's party and trade union conferences from the point of view of both the Labour government and its opponents.

An indication of how the British housewife feels about prices came from a recent survey commissioned by two major food companies. The survey showed that three quarters of all British housewives feel their income has risen less than prices.

Thirty percent say they had had to cut down on entertaining and another 14 percent said they had begun to bake their own bread to economize.

The government is worried by the drop in consumer spending, which is needed to spur its economy, but it fears it cannot allow wages to be increased more than 10 percent without in-

flating a disastrous increase in inflation.

Soviet Union

Moscow's double dilemma

Mideast, East Africa thwart Russian goals

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

The Kremlin is trying to solve two highly awkward foreign-policy dilemmas in fresh ways:

• On the strategic Horn of Africa it is tilting toward Ethiopia over Somalia after weeks of trying to steer a careful diplomatic line between both sides. (Despite extensive Soviet aid to both, private Kremlin pressure to stop the fighting apparently has failed so far.)

• On the Middle East the Soviets have decided to react with a steadily negative attitude to careful private briefings by the United States of Soviet officials and to the public efforts of Secretary of State Cyrus V. Vance. Apparently the Soviets see little possibility of influencing any new Geneva peace conference at the moment.

This attitude disappoints Western diplomats here. They had hoped the Kremlin would at

least moderate its critical tone as a result of the private sessions between U.S. and Soviet officials.

Took longer

The Soviets took longer to hammer out an approach to the fighting on the Horn of Africa than they did to Mr. Vance's just-ended Mideast tour.

The latest public statement Aug. 14 - issued as an announcement by the official Tass news agency on behalf of the Soviet leadership - contains several changes from previous pronouncements.

The disputed Ogaden region, for example, is for the first time identified as Ethiopia's territory.

Instead of referring to formations of the so-called Western Somalia Liberation Front (as the original Tass statement did Aug. 6) the new statement, also published in Pravda Aug. 14, says flatly that regular units of the Somali Army are involved.

And in apparent reference to Somalia's withdrawal from the emergency Organization of African Unity (OAU) mediating session in Gabon Aug. 8, the latest Tass statement stresses two other points that favor Ethiopia:

1. "A settlement at the negotiating table... is the sole right and sensible way." Ethiopia had urgently requested an OAU session. "All peace-loving forces... wish that the OAU should make its contribution."

2. The invasion of territory of one country by the armed forces of another damages both African and world peace. This is seen here as a reference to the Somali invasion of areas claimed by Ethiopia.

Western analysts conclude that private Soviet pressure to end the embarrassing conflict apparently has failed so far. Soviet efforts to form and hold a bridgehead on the Horn of Africa, around which vast amounts of oil flow to the West and Japan on shipping lanes from the Red Sea, are still deep in trouble.

Open break avoided

The Soviets are trying to avoid any open break with Somalia, with which it has a full-fledged treaty of friendship. The latest Tass statement was cautiously phrased. It urged both sides to sit down and talk.

On the Mideast, the Soviet reaction to the new round of monthly contacts between senior U.S. and Soviet officials (agreed to in Geneva

last May) remains critical.

Western diplomats here are pessimistic about any new Geneva peace conference this year.

From the first day of the Vance tour, the Soviet press accused him of presenting to the Arabs proposals actually put to President Carter in July by new Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

The Soviets were angered by Mr. Begin's sudden legalizing of three Israeli settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River. Arab leaders were on guard against Mr. Vance, Tass said.

Soviet line

Nine days later about halfway through the Vance tour, the basic Soviet line was set. It has not changed since, as indicated by another report in Pravda Aug. 14.

Mr. Vance is seen as trying to freeze both the Soviets themselves and the Palestinians out of effective peace talks.

It was doing this, Tass said, by excluding the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) from the proposed working group of foreign ministers, to which Egypt agreed and Syria objected.

Mr. Vance was portrayed as trying to substitute the working group for the actual Geneva conference. Moscow objected strongly and daily.

Brezhnev open to détente

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

The Soviet Union is ready to work "willingly" with President Carter if he wants to follow up his recent statements on détente with "practical deeds."

So said Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev in his first public speech in two months.

At the same time, Mr. Brezhnev used a Kremlin dinner for visiting Yugoslav President Tito to condemn the U.S. decision to press ahead with the pilotless super accurate cruise missile.

In his first public reference to the neutron bomb, Mr. Brezhnev also criticized what he called the U.S. decision to "allocate funds" for the bomb.

The Soviets have unleashed the biggest publicly campaign since the Vietnam war against the neutron bomb, which kills by radiation over a relatively small area while leaving buildings virtually intact.

Mr. Brezhnev's reference makes fully official the Soviet interpretation of Mr. Carter's recent signing of a bill containing funds for the bomb. Soviet commentators since then have seen this as a decision to go ahead with the weapon, to give it the "green light."

In fact, Mr. Carter said he has not yet made that decision. The U.S. embassy here has been watching Soviet statements. Observers say it is possible the embassy may protest the Soviet view. Mr. Brezhnev's remark may hasten the protest.

In general, the Brezhnev speech, a fairly short one, contained two sorts of references to the United States.

The first was negative: He attacked "the hostile propaganda campaign unleashed of late by certain imperialist circles against socialist (Communist) countries." This, he said, did not strengthen "trust" or improve the international climate.

He called it a "smoke-screen" for "another round of the arms race," saying this became "particularly obvious" after the U.S. decision on the cruise missile and on the neutron bomb.

At the same time he held out hope that all was not lost. Apparently referring to Mr. Carter's Charleston, South Carolina, speech of July 21 in which the President called for a genuine long-term accommodation with Moscow, Mr. Brezhnev said:

"Compared with the previous moves by the U.S. administration, these statements sound positive."

"Well, if there is a wish to translate them into the language of practical deeds we will willingly look for mutually acceptable solutions."

The Soviet leader appeared to be saying, as previous commentaries here have made clear, that progress depends on Mr. Carter, not on the Kremlin.

His reference to "previous moves" were the closest he came in his speech to referring to Mr. Carter's public criticism of Moscow for violating human rights.

Thus the Soviets are leaving the door open to more progress on détente while at the same time trying to reap maximum worldwide propaganda capital from their campaign against both the cruise missile and the neutron bomb.

The next major test comes in Vienna Sept. 7-9, when U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance meets Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko for a new round of talks on limiting strategic arms (SALT).

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Froilan lives in the highlands of Guatemala in a one-room hut with dirt floors and no sanitary facilities. Labor there is so cheap that, for men like Froilan's father, hard work and long hours still mean a life of poverty. But now life is changing for Froilan.



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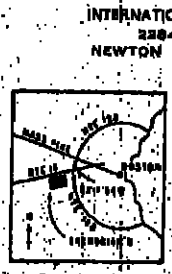
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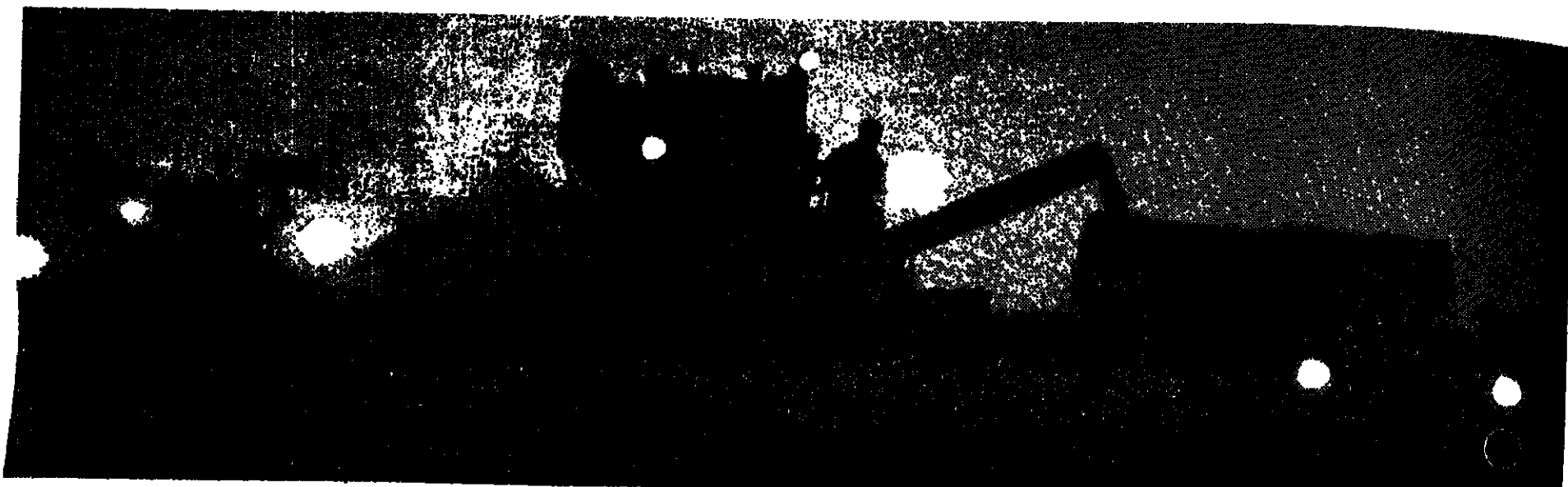
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By Norman MacKenzie, Staff Photographer
Callaghan: "Unemployment will stay high"



Wheat harvesting goes on around the clock on a state farm in southern Russia

Heavy rains threaten the Soviet harvest. Oil is getting harder to find. The Soviets' mounting economic problems could affect relations with the West.

Soviets have to beat rain to clinch grain goals

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Soviet Union is in the midst of an undeclared "war" — with important consequences both for itself and the rest of the world.

The battlefield: the vast grain fields of the western U.S.S.R., now slippery and muddy from hard summer rains.

The battle: to harvest millions of tons of grain before the rains spoil its quality.

At stake:

- Another bumper harvest, in the 60th year of the 1917 Bolshevik revolution. The Kremlin badly needs it, for prestige and to help the entire economy throw off the lingering effect of the poor 1976 crop, the worst since World War II.

- Such a crop would let the Kremlin reduce grain purchases abroad, supply Eastern Europe, Cuba, North Vietnam, and other allies with less difficulty — and have enough left over to use grain to pursue Soviet policy in the third world (in Ethiopia, for example).

Western agricultural experts still are predicting a bumper harvest for the Soviets this year, about one-fifth of the expected world harvest of 1.1 billion tons.

The big question here right now, however, is whether the battle has been completed, is being won, or is still in progress.

Different from U.S.

The Soviet grain picture is very different from that in the United States. With food prices heavily subsidized by the state, there are no headlines about falling prices or exorbitant subsidies. But the press is filled with reports of the weather and exhortations to farmers to do better and better.

The western (or European) part of the Soviet Union — the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Moldavia, the northern Caucasus — have had a wet June and July.

Across an area that produces as much as 40 to 45 percent of the entire crop, rain has flattened some crops, made it harder for heavy combines to work out on the slippery ground, and led to headlines about a tense struggle to save the crop in Byelorussia and complicated conditions in the Ukraine.

Grain has matured earlier this year. If it stays wet too long, it is subject to sprouting, bacteria, and mold. Its quality would go down.

A quality question

The size of the crop still looks good. As of this writing, the U.S. Agriculture Department was predicting 225 million tons, 1 million tons higher than last year's record and 85 million above the '75 failure.

But for quality it is a dangerous situation, according to one Western expert in Moscow. Others agree.

The European-zone crop is especially important this year. The other major grain-producing area — the virgin lands in Central Asia and Siberia — has been hit with dry weather and will probably have only an average year, experts say.

In the west, the Soviets wrestle every year with inadequate storage and drying facilities. This makes wet weather even more of a problem.

On Aug. 10 a front-page editorial in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda urged more field camps where harvesters can eat, sleep, watch television, and listen to the radio. Pravda Aug. 4 urged farmers to new heights. It criticized one European area for letting 200 combines stand idle, and one Siberian area for letting 2,000 fall into disrepair.

Five-year American deal

So far this year the Soviets have made three grain purchases, 1.7 million tons from Canada, 1.1 million from the United States, and 1.1 million from North Korea and Vietnam; and 700,000 tons from the United States, 600,000 of it in corn, intended to feed livestock here.

Moscow is committed to buying at least a million tons a year for four more years under an agreement with the U.S. that began last Oct. 1.

Out of last year's record harvest it is thought to have been agreed that Poland and West Germany each would get 1 million tons. Both countries were hit by drought last year.

Soviet meat production looks better this year than last, and may be close to the record of 15 million tons in 1975, experts say. It is thought likely that the Soviets will be able to increase their overall grain reserves by 10 million tons this year. This would make a 25 million ton reserve in two years. The exact size of the reserve is kept secret.

Slower growth ahead for U.S.S.R., says CIA

By John Dillon
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The Russian bear's stomach is beginning to growl.

After two decades of strong economic growth, the Soviet Union faces the unaccustomed prospect of labor, capital, and commodity shortages that could have an important impact on its relations with the West.

Evidence is mounting here that the Soviet economy, which spurred ahead as much as 9 percent back in 1964, will be hard pressed to maintain less than half that rate of growth for the rest of this decade. Prospects for the 1980s look even worse.

Analysis

At the root of the Soviet problem is energy. The oil is getting harder to find. But it goes beyond that. Declining birthrates and a shortage of capital will make the problems even more severe.

A series of reports from the Central Intelligence Agency has brought the Soviet problems to public attention. The CIA's findings are supported by informed sources both in and out of government.

The latest CIA study, just released, predicts that Soviet growth will slow to as little as 3.5 percent a year for the rest of the 1970s.

U.S. rate 5% to 7%

The U.S. economy grew at a 6.9 percent annual clip in the first six months of this year and is expected to grow at a 5 percent rate for the final half.

Analysts studying the latest CIA figures on the Soviet Union, are wondering whether a lean and hungry bear will be good or bad for the rest of the world.

For years the Soviets, sitting on a treasure trove of natural resources, have been able to insulate themselves from the fluctuations of international markets. But the newest problems, some analysts suggest, could force the Soviets out of their shells. It could require them to play a greater role in stabilizing international markets and increase the importance of defense with the West.

At the same time, a hungry bear might be

a dangerous bear. If the Soviets' oil runs short, Middle East oil will become more and more important to them, just as it already has to the United States. The danger of confrontations there might grow.

Consumer cloud

Slower growth also will challenge Soviet leaders to maintain recent improvement in the lot of the consumer. Internal stresses on Soviet government and party leaders are almost certain to grow, CIA analysts say.

The CIA's latest assessments of Soviet prospects reflect, in large part, a downward forecast of energy supplies. As recently as May, 1976, George Bush, who was then director of the CIA, told a Senate committee that the U.S.S.R.'s output of primary energy was moving up steadily.

"Even though the Soviets face difficult problems in developing petroleum fields in distant and inhospitable areas, it is only a question of time before these extensive reserves come on stream," Mr. Bush said.

Today the CIA says: "New deposits of oil are not being found and developed rapidly enough to offset declines in older fields. As a result, production will begin to fall in the late 1970s or early 1980s."

Steel shortage

But other problems are serious, too. Steel output, for example, actually fell during the first quarter of 1977, and further supply problems with steel could "wreak havoc" on Soviet industry, the CIA says.

Declining steel output will result from declining investments in the 1960s. Plentiful labor supplies on the farms have already been depleted.

The Soviets have already borrowed heavily in Western money markets, but are having great difficulty earning hard currencies with trade to pay back these loans.

Options open to Soviet leaders are numerous, but none seems likely to reverse the trend toward slower growth. Some changes, however, could make the reduced rate of growth more palatable. Among them:

- Switch industrial capacity from defense to investment goods.
- Stretch out research and development programs, and slow the expansion of defense industries.
- Reform economic management with profit-type incentives.

Cambodia's neighbors battle at the borders

Trouble with Thailand on one side, and Communist Vietnam on the other

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

While intermittent skirmishing continues on Cambodia's border with Thailand, evidence mounts that the Cambodians also are fighting a serious border dispute with Communist Vietnam.

Reports of combat by ground troops, artillery, and aircraft have continued in the last few months. Refugees, intelligence sources, and travelers from Vietnam have provided a fragmentary picture of a shadowy conflict between the two uneasily coexisting Communist neighbors.

Friction over Cambodian refugees in Vietnam, uncertain demarcation lines, and disputed offshore islands are thought to be behind the conflict. National rivalries going back hundreds of years may have been reactivated by Khmer Rouge (Cambodian Communist) suspicions that their Vietnamese counterparts failed to give them full support in their war with the anti-Communist Lon Nol government after 1973, some observers think.

Complicating all this are the differing relations on the part of each country with larger,



competing Communist powers. Vietnam is relatively closely aligned with the Soviet Union, while the closest Cambodian ties are with China.

The Cambodia-Vietnam fighting was highlighted recently when Vietnam's Defense Minister Vo Nguyen Giap paid a visit to the troubled area and publicly ordered Vietnamese forces to "defend territorial waters, the national border, and offshore islands."

General Giap's warning, as publicized by the Vietnam News Agency, was the first official Vietnamese confirmation of the conflict, although Cambodian broadcasts had alluded to it earlier.

In late May, shortly after Vietnam announced a 200-mile territorial limit, Cambodia broadcast a list of 44 islands situated "in our territorial sea." The broadcast conveyed the indignation of the "people and combatants" at "enemies of all stripes" as well as Cambodia's intention to "attack and crush the enemy."

One area of reported confrontation is the northeast Cambodian Province of Ratanakiri, in Vietnamese hands since the early 1960s. In response to Cambodian efforts to drive the Vietnamese out, sources in Thailand say Vietnam has moved three divisions from southern Laos into Cambodian territory. In what some observers take to be a reference to fighting in the area, Phnom Penh Radio a fortnight ago called on peasants and soldiers in the area

south of Ratanakiri to "energetically protect the region against all external enemies pillaging Cambodians."

Unity theory proposed

One theory, propounded by Prime Minister Tanin Kraivichien of Thailand, among others, is that the Cambodian regime is provoking trouble with both its country and Vietnam to unify its people in the face of internal problems.

But others who question this theory note that if there is strong internal opposition, it might be extremely risky to provoke two border wars, thus risking invasions that could lead to uprisings against Khmer Rouge rule. So little is known about the internal workings of the Cambodian regime that many outside observers are perplexed over why the Khmer Rouge have allowed border clashes to escalate on both borders.

For Thailand, the development presents a special choice: Does apparent Cambodian aggressiveness on two fronts mean harsh retaliation is in order? Or should Thailand continue to be restrained in hopes the Cambodia-Vietnam quarrel eventually will compel the former to make peace with Thailand?

Vietnamese leaders may face a similar choice.

India's new government

Janata Party: five months old and in trouble

By Mohan Ram
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The Janata Party government of India seems to be falling prey to the troubles many were predicting before the elections that brought it to power just five months ago.

The Janata coalition, which likes to call 1977 the year of India's "second freedom" (its 31st year of independence began Aug. 15), ousted Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her Congress Party from power last March, using "defeat the dictator" as its slogan.

But it also made two types of promises in its election platform: (1) to end the state of emergency, dismantle the authoritarian machinery built up by Mrs. Gandhi, and restore suppressed freedoms; and (2) to reconstruct the social and economic framework of India in line with the principles of Mahatma K. Gandhi to achieve an egalitarian order.

There is no question that the new government has restored civil rights, including freedom of the press, during its brief tenure in office.

At the same time, however, observers give it low marks for:

- Failing to scrap the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (a pre-emergency measure), which provides for detention of citizens without trial.
- Appearing less and less enthusiastic about doing away with the 42nd amendment to the Constitution, a measure engineered by Mrs. Gandhi that the new leaders used to describe as the very "blueprint for constitutional dictatorship." Among other things, it curtails the powers of the judiciary to enforce civil liberties and review legislation, empowers Parliament to ban any activities or groups deemed "anti-national" by the government, and makes the section of the Constitution protecting fundamental rights of citizens subordinate to one enumerating principles of state action.
- Giving the impression that it is not moving with vigor to punish those guilty of abuses and excesses under the emergency.
- Extending political amnesty to others but not to the Maoists, or Naxalites as they are known here. Many of the latter group, which advocates violent revolution and which counts

its members in the low thousands, remain in prison or continue to live "underground" to elude detention by the authorities.

• Failing to make any headway with its economic program.

On the credit side, the new government can be said to have dispelled the fear stemming from the emergency days. But observers say its credibility depends on two achievements — its ability to evolve into a cohesive force and to initiate alternative economic policies for the public welfare.

Essentially, the Janata is as much an umbrella party as the Congress it succeeded in power because it includes a whole spectrum of parties. While professing the Gandhian brand of socialism, it represents interests as diverse as industrial capitalists, rich farmers, the urban middle classes, and traders.

Its election platform promised a "secular and democratic socialist state in India" and to replace the fundamental right to property by right to work; to end destitution in 10 years, to curb industrial monopoly, to curb inflation, and to build up a viable public distribution system for consumer needs.

But, says its critics, the government has

given little thought to economic problems and has been preoccupied with political consolidation, so it has yet to offer a fixed program to implement these promises.

Unable to tame inflation as yet, it is faced with a rash of demands by the trade unions. But at the same time it cannot afford to alienate the industrialists. Similarly, it has not yet acted to speed up long-needed land reforms, probably out of fear of the powerful landlord lobbies that provide a sizable portion of the Janata Party election base.

On independence day new President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy reminded leaders that the government's planning priorities must have quick impact on the daily life of the rural masses lest the "volcano of discontent and frustration" blow its top.

Janata leaders think it will take a year for the party to achieve cohesion, while Jayaprakash Narayan, the veteran independent leader who proposed the party in the first place, thinks this will take five years.

In the meantime, the man in the street says he thinks the Janata Party is paying only lip service to its socialist rhetoric after rousing the expectations of the masses to a high pitch.

Japan debates security as U.S. pulls out of Korea

By Scott Thompson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

President Carter's decision to withdraw U.S. ground troops from South Korea has set off a profound national debate in Japan on two questions: Will this country be forced into an accommodation with the Soviet Union (and a break in its security ties with the United States)? Or, will it move rapidly now to increase its armaments to ensure its own defense under the cover of a continued U.S. nuclear umbrella?

The security concerns of the Japanese are real enough. From their northern islands, Soviet territory is plainly visible, as are submarines and surface ships whose purpose seems to be to remind the Japanese of the proximity of Soviet might.

But most worrisome is the buildup of Soviet strategic and tactical power in the region as a whole. The Soviet Pacific fleet, long since has outstripped the tonnage and firepower of the U.S. Seventh Fleet. The buildup of bases on the Kamchatka peninsula and on the Ilesyri Island of Sakhalin, along with the construction of new ice-breaking ships that will keep northern waters navigable year-round, concern Japanese defense planners deeply. So does new tech-

nology for coping with frozen soil.

The question of the four Kurile islands seized by the Soviets in the last few days of World War II only makes matters worse for the Japanese. The islands, in the "correct" view here, have never been anything but Japanese. Four years ago, the Soviets were saying that the islands were Japanese territory, but now they say it is not.

The Japanese resent the fact that President Franklin D. Roosevelt at the Yalta Conference in 1945 overlooked the advice of his own State Department to refuse the Soviets a green light to occupy the Kuriles. But today control of the entire Kurile chain is less a matter of territory for Moscow than it is of sea control: The islands give the Soviet Navy control over egress from the Sea of Okhotsk.

Growing Soviet power, however, is only half of the equation in the Japanese security calculations. The other half is the U.S.

"Even the Socialists and the far-left parties have an uneasy feeling about the Korean withdrawal," says one of the top journalists in Tokyo.

As long ago as last fall the Japanese Foreign Ministry was known to be sending signals to the Carter camp, urging the Democratic Party candidate to "cool it" on Korea. Indeed, ever since the U.S. "abandoned" Vietnam, as a noted writer on defense matters here puts it,

anxiety over the credibility of the American defense commitment has increased.

Public opinion polls confirm that the Japanese still profess to be confident about U.S. defense guarantees. In a recent interview, noted defense specialist Oshamu Kihana said: "As long as American troops are on Japanese soil, there is no attack on our country will be the same as an attack on America."

But most other defense experts contacted here last month were skeptical. Said one diplomat, "There are a lot of things in between the situation we have now and an overt Soviet attack on Japan." His inference was that if American credibility continued to erode in Japanese eyes, this country's stance would need adjustment long before the situation came to war.

Many people return to the case of the defecting Soviet pilot who flew his MIG-25 to Japan last year. There never was any question that the Japanese would grant asylum to the pilot — and inspect the plane thoroughly — despite Soviet fulminations. But that was before Mr. Carter's decision on South Korea.

"What will we do next time?" a Japanese writer asked rhetorically. "Look at the Shah [of Iran]. A pilot defected there about the same time. The Shah returned him to Moscow. Iran is just that much more vulnerable."



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer.

Ultimately, the question here is whether Japan will be "Finlandized" — a status that, to the amazement of Tokyo diplomats, the Soviets characterize as a good thing in their official talks with the Japanese.

United States

Mideast track: Begin and Carter on collision course

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

In the view of a number of expert observers, President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin now are locked on a collision course.

This is not something which either American or Israeli officials would acknowledge publicly. And expert opinion is divided. But it is the conclusion which a number of independent Middle East analysts draw from Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance's just completed 11-day, 6-nation trip to the Middle East.

If Mr. Begin meant what he said during the Vance visit — and there is now little reason to doubt that he did — the gap between Mr. Begin's ideas on how to reach a Middle East settlement and those of the Americans is wide, deep, and virtually unbridgeable.

The logical conclusion which some experts draw from this is that Mr. Carter must at some point begin to "put the heat" on the Israeli government.

While the President may eventually feel compelled to do this, however, there is considerable doubt among experts that he would be able to summon the necessary political

strength in Congress and among holders of public opinion to succeed in effectively influencing Mr. Begin to accommodate to the American view of a just and fair peace in the Middle East. Thus, if anyone swerves before a collision, they say, it may be Mr. Carter.

According to a leading congressional specialist on the Middle East, Mr. Carter has already lost a number of "brush fire" battles with the Israelis on matters of importance such as the question of new Jewish settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River. President Carter favors an Israeli withdrawal from most of the West Bank as part of a Middle East settlement, and the U.S. has long been on record as considering such settlements obstacles to a peace agreement.

But Mr. Begin recently authorized the "regulation" of three of the settlements, and on Aug. 14 Israel made a move to tighten its grip over the West Bank by extending to the more than 750,000 Arabs living there some of the administrative regulations now in effect in itself.

This was widely interpreted here as another move by the Israelis to incorporate the West Bank into Israel while attempting to avoid incurring the onus of a straight forward annexation.

"If Carter can't come up with a firm response to challenges such as this, he's never going to use the leverage we've got," said the congressional specialist. "If you lose the brush fires you'll never be able to take on the war."

"Whether we're on a collision course with the Israelis depends to a degree on the actions of the other parties," he said, referring specifically to President Carter's offer to open talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) if the PLO makes moves to recognize Israel's right to exist.

"If the Palestinians respond to Carter and put the ball squarely in the Israeli's court, then we may well be on a collision course," this specialist said.

According to a United Press International report from Beirut, the PLO has continued to make statements indicating "moderation" on its part while failing to go so far as to recognize Israel. A UPI report said the latest PLO statement, its second policy moderation in a week, declared that the PLO favors a Palestinian state linked with Jordan and may drop its demands to attend the Geneva peace talks.

But in making the announcement, Farouk al Kaddoumi, the PLO's chief political officer,

charged that recent U.S. and Israeli peace moves were a cover for Israeli war preparations.

In the meantime, Mr. Carter is left with much to ponder. The most important conclusion which Mr. Vance was likely to have brought back to the President from his trip is that Mr. Begin means what he says when he takes a "hard line" on a possible settlement in the Middle East.

The "moment of truth" according to some observers appeared to come when Mr. Begin delivered a lengthy toast at a dinner on Aug. 9 in honor of Mr. Vance, which was more a combination of sermon and harangue than a toast. In it Mr. Begin compared the PLO with the Nazi oppressors of the Jews and ruled out ever including the PLO in peace negotiations.

Some experts believe, however, that before the point of a U.S.-Israeli collision is ever reached, changes may occur in the Arab world which will have immediate effect on the prospects for a permanent peace.

Some experts give President Anwar al-Sadat of Egypt only a year or two in power at the most if the U.S. cannot produce significant signs of compromise on the part of the Israelis.

More jobs for youth

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

A United States Government task force hopes to have thousands of jobless young Americans at work by October, in the first thrust of a \$1 billion effort to crack the hard nut of youth unemployment.

First jobs — and the easiest to provide — will find more than 20,000 youngsters, aged 16 through 20, sprucing up and improving parks, forests, and other public recreational areas.

Some \$350 million of the \$1 billion appropriated by Congress will fund this Young Adult Conservation Corps, a modern version of the old CCC of Depression days, to be administered by the U.S. Department of Labor.

More imaginative — and much less certain, from the standpoint of results — are brand-new efforts to include school dropouts to go back to the classroom and to provide many thousands of ghetto youngsters with marketable skills to sustain them when the present program ends.

Esther Friedman, director of the government's Youth Programs Task Force, promises a "rigorous, objective process" to provide immediate jobs and, beyond this, to develop training techniques.

State and local agencies dealing with young people have been asked to funnel to the federal task force ideas "geared to career development" for disadvantaged youth.

Overall, roughly 10 percent of 16-to-19-year-olds are out of work. The figure is nearly 40 percent for black young people, whose major disadvantage is lack of skills.

"We want to find out," says Miss Friedman, "what happens when a young person wants training that will allow him to stay in school."

Currently there is no widely available or even agreed upon process whereby a young person can apply for training, earn some money, and remain in school.

To put together these fundamental needs in a package for which young Americans can apply is a basic aim of the current program, for which the bulk of the \$1 billion is provided.

In a sense, then, the conservation corps idea smacks something of make-work, while the long-term success of the program will turn on the future ability of youngsters to move into a program combining education and job training.

Discussions will be under way with local school authorities throughout the nation, who must devise ways of integrating part-time school work with jobs.

Hopefully the program will be able to guarantee part-time or summer jobs to disadvantaged young Americans who agree to return to school or not to drop out.

A possible roadblock, some critics argue, is the inability of local and state entities to provide enough new jobs, even if federal money is forthcoming.

No doubt, results of the program, as they become available, will be shared with governments of other industrial powers also suffering from high youth joblessness. An agreement to pool such ideas was reached at the London summit meeting in June, attended by President Carter.

"Summer programs geared to career development" is the way Miss Friedman summarizes



Putting youth to work: aim of congressional funds

By Peter Main, staff photographer

izes one long-term goal of the \$1 billion program, for which additional funding is available in fiscal 1978.

Miss Friedman foresees the school-training-job aspects of the program coming to fruition at the beginning of next year, with some youngsters enrolled, it is hoped, by mid-November.

The Young Adult Conservation Corps will be administered by the Department of Labor, in agreement with the Departments of Interior and Agriculture. Centers will be established where parklands need work and where unemployment is highest. Jobs made available by the corps will pay the federal minimum wage.

With the lights on — another look at the looters

By David A. Smith
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Who were those looters and burners who rampaged through the darkened streets of New York City during last month's blackout?

It was first assumed by many that they were mainly the unemployed, especially black youths. Then Brooklyn District Attorney Eugene Gold reported that in his borough, nearly half of those indicted during the blackout were employed and that many of the jobs were in special training or study programs.

Now a survey of more than 1,000 of the 2,000 people arrested in the Bronx, Manhattan, and Brooklyn for blackout-related crimes shows that those arrested were of much the same cross section of New Yorkers who are arrested for crimes on any other day or night of the week. If anything, more of the blackout defendants had jobs than the city's average criminal, and fewer of them were on welfare.

The report, just out, comes from a study conducted by the New York City Criminal Justice Agency, in conjunction with Nicholas Scoppa, deputy mayor for criminal justice, found that:

• Some 40 percent of them had jobs. When this was compared with arrests during a non-blackout period (a sample week in the previous June), it was found that only 30 percent of all those arrested in the same three boroughs had jobs.

• Some 40 percent of the blackout-related defendants were unemployed, compared with 37 percent of those arrested during the June sample week. And of these, only 10 percent were on welfare, compared with 18 percent during the nonblackout June week.

• The remaining 14 percent were students — much the same proportion as for the June week.

• The proportion of women arrested for blackout-related crimes (6.7 percent) was less

than the normal rate as indicated by a June sample (14.6 percent).

The report appears flatly to contradict opinions widely voiced by black leaders up to now that the July 13-14 looting spree was closely related to the mass unemployment afflicting ghetto dwellers, especially black youths.

However, the Criminal Justice Agency's director, Joseph Travis, cautioned in a telephone interview against overinterpreting this preliminary report. "It does not support nor does it undermine theories about the origins of crime," he said.

In particular, he pointed out, some of the figures look a little different when similar geographical areas are compared — rather than simply comparing the blackout arrests (which occurred in specific ghetto areas) with the three-borough-wide June sample.

Take, for instance, prior-arrest records. Some 65 percent of those picked up during the

blackout had been arrested before — a lower proportion than for the three boroughs as a whole the previous week (70 percent). But when the same comparison was made within identical areas the difference in prior-arrest records disappeared.

The same phenomenon was visible when the study compared the ethnic backgrounds of those arrested. During the blackout, 65 percent of those arrested were black, compared with 60 percent in the June sample over the whole three boroughs. But when only identical areas were compared the difference again evaporated.

What this appears to mean is that those arrested for blackout-related crimes were people very similar to those who are arrested in the same ghetto areas at other times of the year. That in turn appears to reflect the fact that such areas have a high crime rate most of the time — which may, or may not, be related to the high levels of unemployment there.

Phone snoopers: Big Brother not the only one listening

By John Dillon
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Snooping by spies — domestic and foreign — on U.S. telephone calls continues to be an area of major concern in Washington.

Stansfield Turner, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, says interception of private and government phone calls goes well beyond previously reported activities of Soviet personnel.

"Gangsters, industrial spies, spies from big and small nations can stick up an antenna and intercept," Admiral Turner told reporters. "It's a much bigger problem than just the Soviet Embassy."

Government officials, Admiral Turner said, are in the midst of a "very substantial effort" to find answers to these invasions of privacy, but the solutions are "difficult and expensive."

Soviet efforts to monitor phone calls within the United States first surfaced publicly in June, 1975. Press reports indicated the Soviets had obtained the ability to intercept microwave transmissions, which at that time were used for 70 percent of all long-distance calls. Using advanced computers, the Soviets could separate the conversations and identify the callers.

Admiral Turner says protective steps have been taken to foil such efforts aimed at sensitive U.S. Government transmissions. But the problems involved in protecting corporate and other private communications, including sensitive industrial data, are difficult.

In his first detailed meeting with the press here since the recent reorganization of America's intelligence branch, Admiral Turner revealed that the CIA will undergo a staff cut of 800 persons within the next two years. Most of the reduction will be achieved through attrition.

The CIA chief also discussed the leaking of sensitive material, counterintelligence cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the reorganization.

Five months ago, Mr. Turner expressed serious concern with the unauthorized release of classified information by government employees. At that time he spoke of the possible need for criminal penalties to halt the leaks.

That concern, he says, has mounted since he took office. In one effort to curb losses of sensitive information, the CIA has recently conducted surprise inspections of security practices among corporations who do work for the agency. Poor practices were uncovered in a number of cases.

Some leaks, such as disclosure in a Washington paper that King Hussein of Jordan had received secret payments totaling millions of dollars since 1957, have caused "very considerable damage" to U.S. intelligence efforts around the world, he said. Some persons working secretly for the CIA, for example, have become fearful of disclosure and have either broken off contact, or reduced the flow of information.

Admiral Turner noted that the recent reorganization of U.S. intelligence agencies is not complete. One other avenue being explored by a task force is to establish a new committee that would coordinate the counterintelligence activities of the CIA and the FBI.

The FBI has jurisdiction over counterintelligence within U.S. borders, while the CIA has responsibility outside the United States.

Cooperation is reasonably good today, after sinking to a nadir during the latter days of former FBI director J. Edgar Hoover. But better methods still are needed for "handing off"



Turner: 'It's not just the Soviets'

cases from one agency to another, Admiral Turner said.

The CIA chief was high in praise of President Carter's recently approved reorganization of the intelligence services. Mr. Carter gave the CIA director full budget authority over all intelligence operations, including those in the Defense Department. He also has authority to direct operations across the board.

But the new setup will retain the division of authority for analysis. Thus, Defense will remain the top authority in military intelligence, with a secondary role in political matters.

The State Department will be top in political affairs, with a secondary role in economics, and the CIA will remain tops in economics, with strength in politics and military matters as well.

Replanting the West's fire-ravaged forests

By Brad Knickerbocker
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

As fire fighters continue to battle scores of brush and forest fires throughout the West, officials already are beginning work on the major forest and range land rehabilitation that lies ahead.

Teams of state and federal soil scientists, hydrologists, economists, and timber and wildlife specialists have been on the scene of major blazes to evaluate the fire damage and threat of soil erosion. Their findings will lead to restoration efforts that must begin immediately if further losses are to be prevented, government officials and forestry experts say.

At stake are millions of acres of wildlife habitat and timberland as well as valuable watershed areas. Once fires have been controlled, a serious threat remains from fall and winter rains that could wash away exposed soil and cause mud slides.

"The steeper the slope and the greater the cover that's been removed, the greater the danger," says Dr. Rudolf Grah, chairman of the forestry department at the University of California at Berkeley. "Until they sprout and form a new cover, those lands are very, very susceptible to heavy erosion."

The first step in fire rehabilitation is seeding the burned acreage with fast-growing, rye grass. The seed is coated with fertilizer and distributed by aircraft into the remaining ashes, which provide a helpful nutrient, explains a U.S. Forest Service spokesman. This must be done to promote quick growth before rain begins this fall. Some areas in southern California that were burned last month now are being seeded.

The grass helps to hold and replenish the soil until natural shrubs return. In northern California, Oregon, and Washington this will be followed by replanting of the various types of cone-bearing trees that have been destroyed. Conifer seedlings will be planted next spring when weather conditions are the best.

Fires cause more shrub seeds to crack open faster than normally — increasing the amount of groundcover, says U.S. Park Service forest

ecologist James Agee. "It's nature's way of making sure there's something there to cover the ground." So most land managers would prefer to get the trees before this flourish of undergrowth.

More than 200 million board-feet of timber have been lost at this writing in one California fire that has ranged over 50,000 acres near the Oregon border.

Another major fire that also continues to burn near Big Sur in California includes federal land designated as "wilderness." This means after the fire, mechanical methods could not normally be used to clear debris to allow drainage control that helps prevent erosion and facilitates growth. But special permission has been received from Congress to use chainsaws and other devices there.

Erosion control and watershed protection is particularly important in the Carmel River Valley near Big Sur. It is an area that has experienced mud slides in past years and which provides fresh water to some 20,000 local residents and the agriculturally important Salinas Valley.

The fire situation in the West points up differences of opinion and approach regarding fire management.

The U.S. Forest Service and most state and local agencies work for maximum fire prevention, which means fewer fires but heavy buildup of undergrowth — which some say encourages fires. But the U.S. Park Service, which controls land generally at higher elevations and away from populated areas, conducts "prescription burning" under controlled conditions and also allows some natural fires to continue burning.

A 4,000-acre fire now is burning in Sequoia National Park. "We're just letting it go," says James Agee of the Park Service. "That's a naturally occurring fire."

Meanwhile, the federal-state interagency fire center in Boise, Idaho, continues to direct thousands of fire fighters from every state in the nation. An agency spokesman said lower temperatures and calmer winds were expected through Aug. 10, and noted that better weather conditions had helped stabilize fires which have burned some 1.5 million acres in Alaska.

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The people of Birim took pride and comfort in the fact that they collaborated with the pre-state Jewish Haganah, letting the underground unit smuggle illegal immigrants into Pales-

Nor were the villagers discouraged by the fact that the bulk of their former acreage was allocated to new Jewish settlements and much of the rest was turned into a national forest.

While the villagers got the green light, they will have to rebuild their homes from the foundations. Army sappers dynamited them in December, 1951, leaving intact only the 1,600-year-old Jewish synagogue at Birim (Bar-Am, in Hebrew) and the Greek-Catholic church at Ikrit.

The Arab-backed coalition is aiming a pincer movement from Ogaden in Ethiopia's south and Eritrea in its north, APS reports in its Aug. 15 bulletin from Nicosia, Cyprus. The two most vital Arab objectives, it says, are Ethiopia's port of Assab on the Eritrean coast and a blockade line from Ogaden up to the northwest of Djibouti. The purpose is to cut

Egypt's role in the Arab coalition backing Somalia is to provide logistical support to the northern pincer and naval patrols and army transport in the Red Sea. On the African shore the Saudi-led Arab entente also includes Sudan, the new Djibouti independent regime (led by ethnic Issas, close to the Arab states) and the Somali Republic. On the Asian shore, it includes South and North Yemen, Saudi Arabia,

APS writes that it is ironic that a regime allied with the Soviets, Ethiopia, is fighting a war with Western aircraft and equipment against an anti-Soviet one, Somalia, using surface-to-air missiles and other Soviet-made weaponry.



On the opposing Ethiopian side, according to Arab estimates, about 47,000 of the 130,000-man Ethiopian armed forces are loyal to the Marxist regime of Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Maream. Addis Ababa spokesmen claim an additional 100,000 in the peasant army raised by the regime, a figure the Arab side contests.

- Any American co-sponsorship or co-chairmanship of a peace conference. This, he said, would be dangerous and provoke controversy. But he added that he would welcome the Americans assisting Britain so long as the latter

- Any responsibility for the murders of missionaries in Rhodesia or for the recent bombing in Salisbury that killed 11 people. "We are fighting a war that is against military targets," he asserted, and went on to accuse Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian Smith and his security forces of committing such crimes to prompt revolution against the guerrillas.

"Of course, yes," he replied. The guerrillas were not fighting Mr. Smith because he was white, Mr. Nkomo averred, they were fighting facism and racism. If Bishop Muzorewa joined the other side "We would not be fighting Muzorewa. We would be fighting freedom."

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Cotton represents, in monetary value, more than half of Egypt's exports. About 60 percent of its cotton exports have gone to Soviet-bloc states since the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser negotiated his first big arms deal with

[Observers in Cairo saw no problem marketing the Egyptian cotton, which is a high-grade, long-fiber variety.]

Egypt's racial well by providing convenient links to the

Mr. Begin's public stand against establishment of a Palestinian Arab state west of the

Former Premier Golda Meir was the first Israeli prime minister to make an official visit to Romania. That was in 1972. Two years ago former Foreign Minister Yigal Allon was in Bucharest on a reciprocal trip to the friendly communist state.

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Latins shout 'Olé' to Carter's Panama pact

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Panamanian-U.S. agreement over the future of the Panama Canal signals the possibility that a new, friendlier era in Washington's relations with Latin America is in the offing.

The agreement on a new treaty giving Panama eventual control of the 82-year-old waterway is easily the most important hemisphere development in decades. It nudges aside what many believe to be the critical impediment in Washington's dealings with its southern neighbors.

Latin America is clearly lined up solidly behind Panama in its claim to the canal.

Washington is not unmindful, however, that the biggest hurdle in the whole treaty process may still lie ahead as the U.S. Senate debates its ratification.

But the Aug. 10th announcement of final agreement on details of the document ends 13 years of protracted, often acrimonious negotiations over the canal issue between Panama and the United States.

There was almost an audible sigh of relief in the Carter administration and the State Department as the announcement came, and an immediate outpouring of praise for the treaty came from Latin American capitals.

The specifics of the treaty include:

- Termination of U.S. control of the waterway in the year 2000, with full control going to Panama at that time.
- Gradual Panamanization of the Canal administration in the 25-year interim from now until 2000.
- Panamanian jurisdiction in the present Panama Canal Zone (the 533-square-mile area along both sides of the canal) three years after ratification.
- Job protection for the current U.S. work force in the zone during the interim period and beyond.
- Increased annuity payments to Panama during the next 20 years, but with sums sharply scaled down from original Panamanian proposals.
- Continuing land and water rights for the U.S. during the interim period and beyond, as U.S. occupation and control of the zone are gradually phased out.



Panama to get the keys to the canal locks in the year 2000

- U.S. defense of the waterway until the year 2000 and beyond.
- Panamanian acceptance of the canal's permanent neutrality as well as its openness on a nondiscriminatory basis to all nations, and permanent U.S. access to it.

The treaty's exact wording is still being hammered out, with what one Washington source called "the dotting of all i's and the crossing of all t's expected within a month."

Meanwhile, the details of the treaty will shortly be flashed out in simultaneous speeches by President Carter and Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera, the Panamanian strong man. (The exact date has yet to be set.)

There is little doubt that some of the treaty conditions will be unsatisfactory to elements in the Senate, while the whole concept of a treaty doing away with the treaty of 1903 and U.S. control of the 50-mile-long waterway is anathema to many senators.

It also grates on part of the U.S. public. A CBS News poll just issued lists 78 percent of a sampling of 1,000 citizens as opposed to the new treaty.

Selling it to Congress — and ultimately to the U.S. public — will not be easy.

The Carter administration hopes that announcement of the treaty's broad outline and President Carter's subsequent speech to the nation will stir enough momentum to get the ratification process successfully under way.

Both U.S. negotiators of the treaty, veteran diplomat Ellsworth Bunker and noted Latin Americanist Sol M. Linowitz, are back in Washington preparing this next stage of their effort on the treaty.

Actually they have already begun. In speeches around the U.S. Mr. Linowitz has been warning about the potential dangers inherent in rejection of the treaty. With Latin America united behind Panama on the issue, delay in eventual ratification or failure to ratify could result in major troubles for the U.S. in Latin America.

President Carter is aware of this. He had it in thought during the past month as he personally took a hand in the negotiations, meeting with the negotiators in the White House and then sending a letter to General Torrijos.

Argument against the new treaty is based, in part, on the feeling that the U.S. is "giving up" the canal. And in the wake of the American debacle in Southeast Asia, many people are unwilling to give up something regarded as a symbol of U.S. achievement and power. In addition, some members of the Senate see the new document as a danger to U.S. security.

But the Senate is quietly being told that, in the view of the administration and the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, insistence upon the status quo with retention of the treaty of 1903 could prove a real threat to U.S. interests in the years ahead.

In this view, the new treaty has in it ample protection on security matters, including the provision for a continuing U.S. defense role beyond the year 2000.

Chile abolishes secret police

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Carter administration can claim credit, at least in part, for Chile's decision to abolish its powerful secret police agency.

Although there are other reasons for the demise of the National Intelligence Directorate (DINA), including its growth into an all-powerful entity operating beyond military control, Chilean sources credit United States pressure as the key element in the dissolution.

Moreover, announcement of the demise of DINA came as Terence A. Todman, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, was in Santiago, the Chilean capital, conferring with government officials and opposition leaders.

DINA was formed in early 1974 to coordinate both military and civilian intelligence activities with the aim of eliminating possible subversion following the military ouster of the constitutional government headed by Salvador Allende, a Marxist who had been elected president.

Mr. Allende, a Marxist who had been elected president, died in the coup.

The intelligence apparatus quickly grew into a huge organization, employing more than 20,000 agents, operating outside the control of civil and military tribunals. It has been charged with maintaining a number of detention centers around the country, with secret arrests of thousands of Chileans in the past three years, with the practice of torture in those detention centers, and with the deaths and disappearance of hundreds of those detained.

Human rights groups currently have lists of 601 Chileans whose disappearances have led to a variety of allegations against DINA.

Announcement of the abolition of DINA made no mention of these individuals, but Chilean government officials in recent weeks have quietly been looking into the cases of some of those who have disappeared.

Young's Caribbean mission

Journey is aimed at implementing U.S. interest in helping island nations develop potentials

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

By sending Ambassador Andrew Young on a 10-country Caribbean mission, President Carter is attempting to redress the United States' long-time neglect of the region.

The Young trip, just completed, fits into a pattern of growing U.S. interest in the islands of the Caribbean aimed at developing an overall Caribbean policy for the U.S. Other evidence includes:

- Terence A. Todman, the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs and himself a native of the U.S. Virgin Islands, took part in a major Caribbean conference in Tampa, Florida, last June and proclaimed Washington's interest in helping the islands out of their obvious economic problems.
- Rosalynn Carter's two-week Latin American trip in July 1976, which included a stop in the Caribbean, was also aimed at promoting good relations with the islands and in encouraging stable development of their economies.
- Now comes Mr. Young who has friendly relations with a number of Caribbean leaders, some of whom have been influential in shaping third-world policy. They include Michael Manley, Jamaican Prime Minister who is a key figure in Caribbean politics.

There also is a keen awareness in the White House and the State Department that Washington's developing outreach to the third world must not center on Africa alone.

Thus, the Young Caribbean mission is designed to not only correct a long-time lack in U.S. foreign policy, but also to prevent growing U.S.-third world emphasis from being too heavily African oriented.



Young breaking new ground

Mr. Young began his trip in Jamaica, a natural first stop given his relationship with Mr. Manley but also understandable in light of the island's growing importance in hemisphere councils.

The Jamaica stop was followed by visits to Mexico, Costa Rica, Guyana, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, and Barbados.

For Mr. Young, the sometimes controversial

U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, the trip has afforded him an opportunity to prove that he is not "one-dimensional," as some of his critics have suggested in the light of his frequent travels to Africa and emphasis on African affairs.

"It is a U.S. myth," he said in New York before undertaking the Caribbean trip, "that I concentrate on Africa."

Conference with Nkomo

But Mr. Young broke into his Caribbean trip in Guyana Aug. 10 to confer for the first time with Joshua Nkomo, the black Rhodesian nationalist leader, who was on a Caribbean mission of his own. Moreover, Mr. Young frequently commented on African developments during his stopovers in various countries. These comments, it was noted by Young staffers, came in response to specific questions of

that Mr. Young "reverts to his African interests at every instance."

This criticism notwithstanding, the Young mission does fit into the growing Caribbean interest expressed by President Carter.

Moreover, it relates to the feeling among top level State Department people that the U.S. in its dealings with Latin America has two major areas that will occupy attention in the years immediately ahead: Mexico and the Caribbean.

Mexico is a critical country because of its vast unemployment difficulties and its continuing economic strains, which have spawned a mass movement of illegal immigrants across the border into the U.S.

The Caribbean concerns Washington planners because of the deep-rooted economic difficulties most of the islands face. Almost all are experiencing trade deficits, soaring unemployment, and mounting population pressures.

Canada

Clouds of suspicion reign in the Mounties

By Don Selar
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa

The scarlet-coated Royal Canadian Mounted Police, one of Canada's few international symbols, is under a cloud of suspicion.

The Mounties, who won their spurs by bringing law and order to the Canadian West a century ago, are being accused of flouting the laws they are sworn to uphold.

A string of allegations and court cases has tarnished the force's image so badly that Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau has appointed a royal commission to investigate RCMP wrongdoing.

A steadily accumulating pile of complaints includes the charge the Mounties are beyond political control and must be reined in hard.

Last year a government-ordered inquiry headed by Judge René Marin recommended sweeping changes in the way the Mounties handle internal grievances and public complaints.

For a time it appeared the government would not take specific steps to implement Judge Marin's recommendations, which included establishment of an independent police ombudsman.

But disclosures of recent months have convinced the Prime Minister that the paramilitary RCMP must be modernized into a more humane, and possibly more law-abiding, outfit.

Specifically, the RCMP's involvement in an illegal break-in at the Montreal offices of a leftist news agency, L'Agence de Presse Libre du Québec (APLQ) has landed the force in trouble.

Complaint disregarded

The break-in, and a cover-up that kept the Trudeau government in ignorance of the in-

cident for four years, resulted in criminal charges against RCMP Chief Superintendent Donald Cobb as well as a Quebec and a Montreal policeman.

The three policemen pleaded guilty to charges of failing to obtain a search warrant before the October, 1972, break-in but were given "unconditional discharges" and spared criminal records for their part in the affair.

The break-in came to light only when another mountie, convicted after a bombing incident at the home of a Montreal supermarket executive, mentioned it during his trial.

The affair caused the Trudeau government considerable embarrassment, mainly because former solicitor-general Jean-Pierre Goyer had received a complaint about the break-in at the time from the APLQ news agency and, under advice from the Mounties, disregarded it.

The police break-in at APLQ has been explained as an anti-terrorist squad action against a group suspected of being a front for a group whose members kidnapped and assassinated Quebec labor minister Pierre Laporte in 1970.

Ironically, a 1968 royal commission report on

national security warned that police should not be involved in such investigations, that a non-police security agency was needed instead of the RCMP.

"A security service will inevitably be involved in actions that may contravene the spirit if not the letter of the law," the report said, "and with clandestine and other activities which may sometimes seem to infringe on an individual's rights; these are not appropriate police functions."

Bugging charged

Other accusations against the mounties have been under investigation in four provinces where the force makes its services available under contract.

In Alberta, a judicial inquiry was told the RCMP bugged the hotel rooms of three Edmonton policemen who were in Winnipeg investigating a Florida-based midway operation called Royal American Shows.

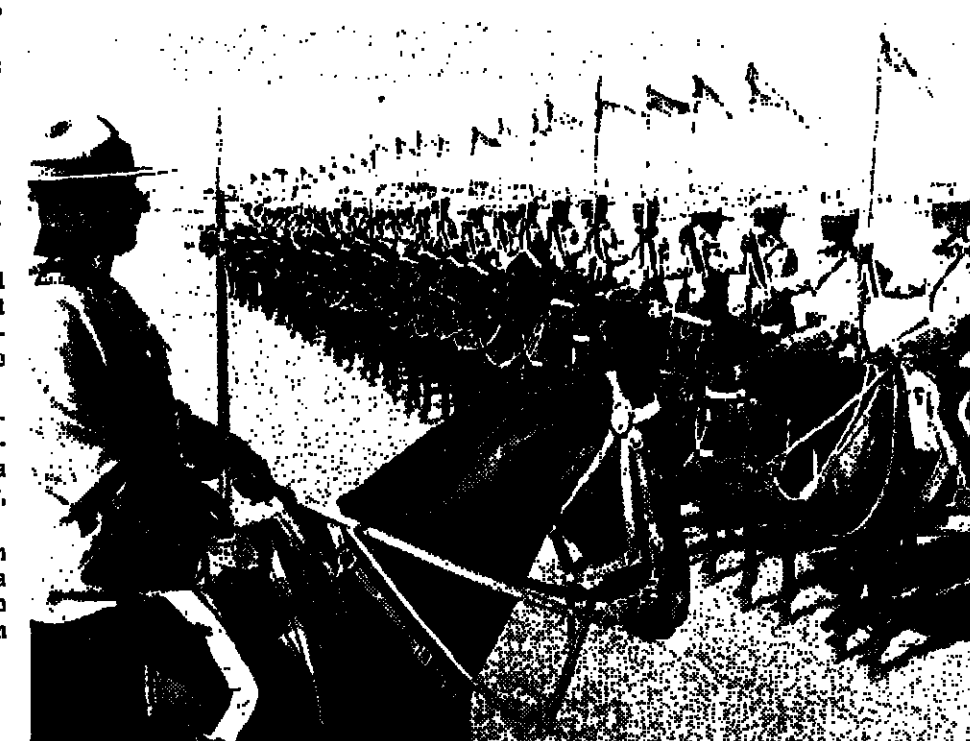
In New Brunswick, a similar inquiry heard two mountie officers testify that their superior, Superintendent J. B. Giroux, ordered them to drop an investigation into allegations of kickbacks by road contractors to the ruling Conservative Party there.

In Ontario, there have been allegations that the mounties used stolen documents from a break-in at a poor people's organizing group to draw up a list of civil servants dedicated to overthrowing the federal government.

And in Nova Scotia, a judicial inquiry is expected to report soon on allegations by a physician who claimed the Mounties bugged his office during three break-ins.

The government, buffeted by continuing allegations concerning the force, finally appointed Justice David McDonald of Alberta to investigate.

His report, which could take a long time to prepare after public hearings, could be a turning point in the RCMP's history.



The Mounties get their man — and their day in court

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Canada

Canadians go metric — inch by inch

By Lucia Mount
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Toronto

It is a warm, sunny day on a downtown Toronto street, but the temperature sign overhead is flashing a mere 25 degrees.

But only the occasional United States tourist blinks twice at the sight.

Canadians, whose country has been moving steadily metric in its measurements for the last two years, are now well used to getting their temperature readings in degrees Celsius rather than Fahrenheit.

By comparison with the U.S., Canada is fairly racing to join the great majority of the world's population using the metric system with its convenient, though initially foreign, units of 10.

At the moment, for instance, all across Canada dials with kilometer figures are being slipped into place over old mileage numbers on highway distance signs. Before the snows set in, Canadians will find themselves driving

past speed signs showing a maximum of 100 kilometers an hour on most freeways and 50 in the cities. New cars as of last year are equipped with kilometer listings on the speedometer and conversion stickers are widely available for those with older cars.

A national program

It is all part of a voluntary, but definitely national program being co-ordinated by the Canadian Government's Metric Commission. Some 130 areas from cookware (such as cake pans) to aircraft parts are to be made according to metric measurements. Dates by which about one-third of these changeovers will start have already been set.

Donald E. Holland, co-ordinator of metric conversion and standards for Ontario, says, weather reports and highway signs were singled out for earlier action because they are "high profile" — something every Canadian must reckon with.

One sees evidence of change everywhere from the 25 gram bag of potato chips to the 250

milliliter kitchen measuring cup. Yet most Canadians are frank to tell you that the switch-over is not all that easy. Ask how they cope with the new temperatures, for instance, and most quickly suggest you follow their lead by doubling the Celsius and adding 30 to know roughly what the temperature "really" is (in Fahrenheit).

Yet such conversions back to the old system were never what the Canadian Metric Commission had in mind. From the start, the aim was to get Canadians to "think metric" by putting only one system before them.

"If you go dual, all you do is prolong the agony," insists Mr. Holland.

Old signs left — at first

As a prelude to the highway sign change Canadians were treated not to dual miles/kilometers signs, but to separate signs (where the unfamiliar could be easily ignored) spaced a half mile or so from one another. Most Canadian weather reports now are given only in Celsius degrees.

Some Australian forecasters have tried to make it easier for people in that country to "think metric" by referring to the frosty fives, the tingling tens, the thirsty thirties, and the flaming forties.

Similarly the Canadian Government's massive packs of informational materials offer no convenient comparisons, but tell you a dime is about one millimeter thick and a door is about two meters high.

"It's not like studying history — you learn by doing," insists Mr. Holland who argues that most people don't use measurements as often as they think they do. In pulling into a service station, for instance, he says most people order so many dollars-worth, rather than so many gallons or liters of gas.

It is planning and public education which experts see as the crucial elements of going metric.

"If there was any weakness in Canada's current switchover, 'there perhaps wasn't enough explanation of why the country is going metric,' says Mr. Holland.

From page 1

*Leaders queue up for China

Imports come from the United States. It enjoys a per capita gross national product of \$700. South Koreans are at \$380 per capita. Mainland China is at \$200 per capita.

Dilemma for Vance

There is strong sentiment in the United States for being "loyal" to old friends on Taiwan. But how can Washington be "loyal" and at the same time honor the Nixon promise to normalize U.S. relations with Peking? Peking regards Taiwan as part of China. It refuses to recognize the American office in Peking as an embassy as long as there is an American ambassador in Taiwan. It is necessary to derecognize Taiwan to have full diplomatic relations with Peking.

Mr. Vance must try to find some way out of this dilemma. Full normalization with China would be desirable. China is a great power and some day may well be the third superpower in the world. Its rivalry with Moscow is a massive force for stability in the present world. It is to the interests of the United States to help China grow in economic strength and gain world stature in order that it may effectively balance off the weight of the Soviet Union in Asia.

It is logical and reasonable and desirable that Washington

enjoy full diplomatic relations with China. But it is undesirable to abandon old friends on Taiwan. All would be well if Peking would promise to seek the reunification of the two Chinas by peaceful means only; meaning no conquest by force of Taiwan. But the Chinese say that this would be to admit American interference in the internal affairs of China. They would certainly not try it now. They do not now have the military capability. China is a land power of high defensive ability, but almost no ability to project military strength beyond the coastline.

Modernization plans

But this touches the other subject that is uppermost in Mr. Vance's thinking. The new leadership of China is committed to the modernization of the Chinese armed forces. At the present moment their equipment is about 30 years out of date. They were equipped with Soviet weapons back during the 10-year period of the Chinese-Soviet alliance, which began in 1950 and ended abruptly in 1960.

Since 1960 the Chinese armed forces have made do with either the original Soviet weapons, or copies they have developed and produced in their own factories. But essentially, China's weapons are estimated by the American Central Intelligence Agency to be 15 to 20 years behind the Soviets. And

the Soviets are technologically behind the United States and the Western European countries.

One of the major issues in the struggle for the succession to power in China was over modernization of the armed forces. The "gang of four" campaigned for reliance on manpower rather than on technology. They contended that this was in line with the teachings of Mao Tse-tung. But Teng Hsiao-ping wanted modern weapons, both so that China might play a world role and to release manpower for industry and agriculture.

Teng is back in power. The search is on for sources of modern technology. Mr. Vance represents the largest source of modern technology in the world. Mr. Vance is not going to Peking as a weapons salesman. Washington will be slow and cautious about playing any major role in the modernization of China's armed forces. Modern American weapons going to China would be regarded in Moscow as a hostile act. But Mr. Vance can be helpful to the Chinese in their search for other sources. Not all modern technology is military.

And Mr. Vance will come home from Peking with some interesting observations on the quality and behavior of the new leadership in China.

From page 1

*Brezhnev tones down his scolding of Carter

Brezhnev referred to a U.S. decision to allocate funds for the bomb. Congress has done so, though Mr. Carter himself has not decided whether to spend the funds in full.

Given all this and Mr. Brezhnev's explicit willingness to look for solutions if Mr. Carter is ready to turn words into deeds, those analysts see the speech as a positive Soviet gesture.

Course uncertain

However, they are puzzled as to where it might lead.

Both the U.S. and the Soviets agree that the key to détente — limitation of strategic weapons — is a key that is still not turning.

Congress still is in no mood to pull down high trade barriers against the Soviets — barriers erected in the hope of forcing Moscow to let more Jews emigrate to the West. That hope has proved vain, but reports reaching here indicate the congressional mood has not changed.

Further strain in U.S.-Soviet relations is probable whenever Moscow puts on trial three dissidents whose cases have received publicity and support in the West — Anatoly Shcharansky, Yuri Orlov, and Alexander Ginzburg.

Some observers believe that the basic Soviet position on détente is unchanged. It is only because previous weeks had seen such a concentrated stream of verbal attacks on the U.S. that Mr. Brezhnev's remarks look moderate in comparison, they say.

Committed to détente

Yet most analysts think that Mr. Brezhnev is still personally committed to détente and that he is prepared to wait in the hope that Mr. Carter might change.

As for President Tito, analysts stressed his firm statement about the need for indepen-

dence, sovereignty, and noninterference as "a prerequisite for mutual understanding and trust — today and in the future." This was an apparent reference to what might happen in Yugoslavia after his passing.

They also noted his condemnation of foreign (not imperialist) interference in Africa and elsewhere. He seemed to be criticizing Soviet as well as Western policies. In sum, the Tito speech is being read here as an expression of independence from Moscow on several key issues, as well as an agreement on others, such as the Middle East.

From page 1

*Whites turn thumbs down

Asked about Dr. Motlana's charges, police brigadier Gen. Venter denied there had been any raids Aug. 17. "Nothing has happened. It's irrelevant what Motlana said," the brigadier told reporters.

What, apparently, has happened is that some of the more liberal Afrikaners (ruling whites of Dutch descent) who had wanted to negotiate with the Committee of Ten have lost out to the hard-line Afrikaners.

The police crackdown on black students "may in the short term win," Dr. Motlana admitted. "But the legacy of bitterness that they are sowing in Soweto is incalculable."

Bitterness grows

This reporter has detected a new atmosphere of bitterness among blacks, which

sometimes comes out as hatred of whites, and is growing especially among parents of students.

Militancy is spreading from the youth to the adults. This has resulted from a combination of factors — the reported police raids "It is much worse than we can say," said one black newspaper reporter, "the settling of police dogs on children, the demand by Soweto students that children who were attending boarding schools away from Soweto return home."

Dr. Motlana said it is not true that students are running Soweto. But he added, "What the students are saying and doing is exactly how I feel. The students represent the gut feeling of people in Soweto."

From page 1

*How does one spell 'bowler'?

There are Arab students in the news stands every day. In the several guides to London have been published in back-to-front "Arabic."

Not that all this is necessary. Many Arab students, visitors or émigrés speak and read English; often the Queen's English, very well. The trend in Arabic signs has been one to further a commercial friendliness for those from the Middle East. But linguistic experts believe things may have gone too far. Especially in the print media.

Because of the new openness of Middle East communities, there has been a rush by British companies to "sell" all manner of goods to Arabs, both in London and in the Middle East countries themselves. Many of their advertise-

ing and marketing men have had difficulty in locating competent Arabic translators.

"There are said to be over 400 Arabic words for 'sword,'" said one university professor, "and it is important to the sense of any translated passage which word is used."

Well-known Western trade names often cannot be unchanged transplants because of a diverse meaning in Arabic. Some unqualified British ad writers have persisted in applying Western comparative themes for direct translation. Many of these are anathema to the Islamic culture. Sunshiners, for example, is a constant daily threat to most Arab lives. It does not have the pleasant "vacation-thrill" connotation which north-country inhabitants feel.

financial

Africa: every nation wants an airline

By James H. Winchester
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal

A flag airline is almost as essential for developing nations these days as are loans from the World Bank.

This is particularly true in Africa where there are now 23 scheduled airlines with "active" or "associate" membership in the International Air Transport Association (IATA), which counts 108 airlines worldwide on its rolls. By comparison, in all of South America, IATA has only 12 active or associate members.

It is hard to tell how the Africa-headquartered airlines are doing financially. Only three of them filed 1976 profit-and-loss results with the IATA headquarters here. Zambia Airways had a \$280,000 net profit last year, according to the reported statistics, with Air Malawi listing

a \$3 million operating loss and South African Airways an \$818,000 net loss.

Only two of the African airlines report carrying more than 1 million passengers in 1976: South African Airways, 2.9 million for a 2 percent gain over 1975; Egypt Air, 1.1 million for a 21.4 percent lift over the year before.

Other leaders in number of passengers carried: Tunis Air, 809,000; Libyan Arab, 670,000; Nigeria Airways, 654,000; Air Afrique, 445,000; and Air Zaire, 436,000. On the low end were Air Malawi, with 93,000 passengers for 1976; Comair of South Africa, 53,000; and Suidwes, which has headquarters in Windhoek, South-West Africa, 45,000.

Suidwes the leader

On a percentage basis for increased passengers, Suidwes was the African leader, with a reported 47.4 percent gain over the previous year. Right behind was Sudan Airways, whose

328,000 riders in 1976 represented a 45.8 percent gain over the previous year. Air Malawi on the other hand, reported a 26.8 percent drop in passenger traffic. In all, out of the 13 Africa airlines reporting their passenger figures for last year, 10 had increases and three had losses.

Compared to most other world airlines carrying roughly comparable traffic loads, the 11 African air carriers reporting numbers of employees at the end of 1976 all seem to have extremely top-heavy payrolls. Air Zaire, for example, reports it has 5,278 employees, and the airline carried 436,000 passengers in 1976. Eastern Provincial Airlines in Canada, on the other hand, carried 893,000 passengers last year, and reports only 818 employees. Ireland's Aer Lingus, by comparison, has 5,737 employees, and carried more than 1.5 million passengers in 1976. Air Niugini, operating from Port Moresby, New Guinea, needed only 1,810 employees to fly 405,000 passengers last year.

Air Afrique, headquartered in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, led the Africa airlines in air freight hauled in 1976 with 75,259 tons. South Africa Airways was second, with 63,174 tons, while Air Zaire was third with 34,845 tons.

Soviets not included

Overall, IATA member airlines, including those in Africa, carried 83 percent of the world's scheduled air traffic in 1976, not counting the reroute from Aeroflot, the Soviet airline. It does not report its statistics although it claims to be the world's biggest airline by all standards.

For the IATA airline members, revenues continued to increase in 1976, being estimated at a total of \$35 billion, or 13 percent better than 1975. At the same time, expenditures were increasing but at a slower rate than revenues. Reports IATA: "The 1976 net profit for our member airlines is estimated at \$400 million — the best result since 1969."

How France gets the U.S. to buy its bottled water

By Ron Scherer
Business and financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

In the beginning there was a volcano. Then, water flowed over gases leaking up from the volcano. The result: naturally carbonated water, which has been bottled and marketed by the French firm Perrier since 1903.

Long a favorite of Frenchmen, this bubbly bottled water is now rapidly becoming one of the fastest growing French imports in the U.S. Not only are the chic drinking it in fashionable restaurants as they always have, but now the bottled water is being sold in supermarkets as well. Its sales are increasing at a rate which is bound to make soft drink producers a little uneasy.

The marketing of Perrier is a classic example of how to sell something as simple as water. Consider:

• In the last 15 months Perrier's annual sales volume has increased from 2.5 million bottles to 12.5 million.

• The firm has hired an American marketing master, Bruce Nevins, to help it crack the U.S. market. He heads up the American subsidiary of Perrier, Great Waters of France, Inc., headquartered here.

• Perrier has relatively fixed costs. There is no sugar or caffeine in the product and costs are contingent mainly on shipping expenses. Also, there are no calories in a bottle of Perrier.

• Perrier has considerable social appeal, claim corporate officials, because it is an attractive substitute for alcoholic beverages. According to an official with Perrier, "formerly

heavy drinkers . . . are now 'hooked' on Perrier."

• Naturally carbonated water, says Perrier, is gaining popularity among athletes. The company now is the sponsor of the Falmouth Road Race, the New York Marathon, the Cherry Blossom Race in Washington, D.C., and the Beverly Hills Marathon in California.

The key to Perrier's increased sales volume has been its market research. When Mr. Nevins joined the company over a year ago, he spent months trying to determine what niche the bottled water could fill. He was faced with three possibilities. First was the \$175 million bottled water market. Noted Mr. Nevins in a speech in France, "Here [in this niche], Perrier is perceived as a unique, imported, luxury product, particularly alongside the bulk-packaged waters which account for over 95 percent of that market." Second Perrier could aim for the \$200 million soda-water market: Perrier is considered a good mixer. Finally, the company could aim for the \$10 billion a year soft-drink market. The third option is where the firm has decided to direct its efforts. Said Mr. Nevins in an interview, "If we get 1 percent of the market, [U.S. soft drink sales], that will do." With U.S. sales of some \$3 billion he has a way to go.

In France, however, Perrier has no trouble competing with the soft-drink manufacturers. It outsells Coca-Cola by 2 to 1 and Pepsi by 7 to 1.

To achieve 1 percent of the U.S. market, Mr. Nevins examined the basic reasons why Perrier had not scored major gains in the past. He found that lack of availability and cost were the two major factors.



Perrier marketing — from horse-drawn carts to supermarket shelves

To remedy the situation, he sought to get Perrier on the beverage aisles of supermarkets instead of in the gourmet foods section. He also moved the company away from reliance on specialty food brokers and went to brokers serving national chains. Both moves have been successful.

Mr. Nevins also began streamlining the company's operations so he could cut prices. His market research showed that if prices were

trimmed 25 percent, volume would increase significantly. This price slashing is still going on and Mr. Nevins hopes to get the retail price of a three-pack of 6½-ounce bottles down to \$1.29, and the price of a six-pack which has just begun to roll off the assembly lines in France, down to \$1.99.

The taste of Perrier is not new to the world. According to the firm, Hannibal drank the naturally carbonated water in 218 B.C.

Behind the headlines, some good news for France

By Philip W. Whitecomb
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Economic news from France centers on the country's troubled banks. There are reports of billions of dollars of deficits in foreign trade and in the steel industry at home; of factories occupied by belligerent strikers; and of the Communist-Socialist struggle to take over the nine

largest of the country's yet unnationalized companies.

However, beneath these much-publicized items, there is evidence of some growing economic solidity. This is pointed up in statistics recently published by the French Ministry for Economic Affairs, whose information service is perhaps the most reliable and useful in Paris.

Among the "big six" countries of the free

world economy France ranks fourth in the ministry's tables for exports, imports (CIF), rate of "cover" at which export income offsets imports, and gross national product.

But when scored for rate of improvement, both in gross national product and in industrial output from 1970-76 France ranks in second place, excelled only by Japan. France's increase in industrial output from 1970 to 1976 is listed at 24 percent, against 25.4 for Japan, 20.5 for Italy, 20.4 for the United States, 13 for West Germany, and 8 percent for Britain.

In foreign trade, France continues to hold fourth place. The three years in the ministry's table, 1974-76-76, show imports (CIF) at \$164 billion and exports at \$150 billion. Both exports and imports have risen steadily.

In the first five months of 1977, exports were at the rate of \$82 billion per year compared with the \$44 billion in exports in 1974. During the same period imports (CIF) rose to an annual rate of \$70 billion from the \$51 billion of 1974. At the import-export rate for the first five months of 1977 the deficit will have increased from \$7.3 billion in 1974 to \$9.05 billion in 1977.

Despite a steady shift from farming to industry, and apparently because of the protection and subsidies provided by the French Gov-

ernment and the European Economic Community for French farmers, the percentage of France's workers engaged in agriculture is three times as great as in the United States — 11.5 percent against 3.8 percent. In Japan 12.7 percent of the work force is farmers; in Italy 14.15 percent.

In the fight to control consumer prices, France holds a half-way position, with an annual increase of just under 10 percent according to the ministry.

The French Government's traditional difficulty in trying to persuade citizens to pay income taxes is evident in the ministry's table of government revenues. Income taxes provide only 18 percent of the total. Taxes on company profits provide 10.6 percent — over half of the companies reported "no profit."

Sales taxes, more easily collected, provide 46.8 percent. Gramophone records, tapes, photographic goods, automobiles, motorcycles, and tobacco all have a 23.33 percent tax which is handed over to the government.

The ministry's analysis concludes with tables of government expenditure as proposed in the 1977 budget. The three major sectors are education and culture, with 25.8 percent, defense with 18.1 percent, and health, welfare, and employment with 17.5 percent.

Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (c) = commercial rate.

	U.S. Dollar	British W. German Pound Mark	French Franc	Dutch Guilder	Belgian Franc	Swiss Franc
New York	—	1.7405	4.271	2025	4048	0.2785
London	5.745	—	2.434	1.153	2326	0.1682
Frankfurt	2.3412	0.7081	—	0.4741	9.478	0.6531
Paris	4.9382	0.8560	2.1091	—	1.9990	1.1775
Amsterdam	2.4704	0.2956	1.0561	3.002	—	0.6891
Brussels(c)	35.9200	62.8909	15.3115	7.2596	14.5121	15.0427
Zurich	2.4414	0.3902	1.0407	4.045	3.883	0.6810

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine peso: 0.024; Australian dollar: 1.1010; Danish krone: 1.662; Italian lire: 0.01190; Japanese yen: 0.03788; New Zealand dollar: 0.690; South African rand: 1.1600.

Source: First National Bank of Boston, Boston

'... I do understand in a way that there is a desire among black people whether they're American black or South African black to feel independent of white liberals. I well understand that.'



William J. McGill, Columbia University president, presenting honorary degree to Helen Suzman



Helen Suzman insists she is not doing battle alone

By Sven Simon

Helen Suzman: thorn in a lion's paw

One of South Africa's most enduring champions for civil rights is a woman not to be trifled with

By Diana Loercher
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

I am 10 minutes late for my interview with Helen Suzman, the controversial member of the liberal Progressive Reform Party (PRP) in South Africa. Mrs. Suzman is briefly in the United States to accept honorary degrees from Columbia University and Smith College (Harvard formed the vanguard last year) and as I keep ringing the doorbell of the friend's apartment in New York where she is staying I wonder why the voice I hear inside does not respond.

Finally I open the door and enter. Mrs. Suzman is on the phone and motions brusquely for me to sit down. When she finally hangs up she observes tartly, "You were late so I decided to make a call." Mrs. Suzman is not a woman who likes to be kept waiting.

I can hardly blame her. One does not become the only woman in Parliament or serve as the sole representative of the Progressive Reform Party, her country's only liberal party, for 13 years (1961-1974) by cultivating passivity.

Mrs. Suzman was able to survive such a hostile environment because she is obviously more concerned with doing well than being liked. When I asked her what she is most proud of in her life she answered without hesitation, "I think my civil-rights record. I really don't think I've faltered on any issue. I mean there are lots of things I could have done better but those were within my own limitations. I didn't once support any legislation that I felt degraded the rule of law in South Africa. ... I am proud of the fact that I took advantage of the opportunity to put forward the views of my own party and fight the issues that should be fought."

Possessor of fortitude

Mrs. Suzman possesses exceptional fortitude and audacity. The face is attractive but massive with large, sharply defined features — and the eyes are steel blue, the same color as her velvet skirt but definitely not the same texture. She is a woman who intimidates, who does not flinch, who lacks fear, and I can hardly imagine asking her the usual successful-woman questions about juggling a career and a family, etc. Even though she concerns herself with women's issues politically, specifically with liberalizing the strict abortion laws and reforming the marriage laws to give equal status to married white women and black women (considered minors by some tribes), she admits, "I can't say I've made women's rights a major cause because this racial thing was so overpowering."

Yet for all her toughness she is a woman of considerable charm, with an acerbic wit and a rollicking laugh which she is confident enough

to throw toward herself occasionally. But most of the time she is businesslike and serious. I describe her as patriarchal she became a champion of civil rights in Parlia-

Rule of law

ment, she replied, "I suppose it was an accident of fate. I found myself there as the only representative of a party that adheres strongly to the rule of law. It's one of the major tenets of our party. I don't come from a family at all. My background is that of a Jew. I was born in South Africa of immigrant Lithuanian-Jewish parents who came to South Africa at the turn of the century and were not particularly successful. My father's main concern was to provide his children with education. He was not a particularly liberal man. He made his way [in business] through considerable hardship, and he was a very intelligent, hard-working chap, but he was particularly motivated about conditions for people in South Africa. I don't know."

Mrs. Suzman's interest developed when she lectured in economic history at the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg after taking her degree there in economics. She took some research on the subject of rights for a police commissioner she was "fired" by what she learned about conditions existing under the United Party, the ruling party until 1948. It was actually more than the National Party, which has held power since and instituted what she has called "entrenched legal discrimination in South Africa on a scale that had never really existed before. All sorts of new laws were put down as separate, which the government of course because it's less harsh-sounding. It was white supremacy in its original form, and now it has ended up as separate treatment with the development of independent areas in South Africa."

Woman of convictions

Her sense of social conditions galvanized her into action. "I suppose one is a political animal," she mused. She also, that her Jewish background may have had an influence, albeit unconscious, "I'm religious but I suppose the Jewish ethos or whatever you want to call it has a bearing on that. I feel strongly about race discrimination ... about justice and fair play."

She joined the United Party and became an election officer giving lectures on current events before Parliament to various groups. In 1969 she was asked to stand. Her reaction was ambivalent.

She didn't want to at that time because

of two young daughters, a home, a husband, a job. I didn't want to leave any of them. I didn't want to go. It meant leaving home to live in Cape Town, which is nearly 1,000 miles from where I live, but in the end my husband [a physician] was very encouraging. He said, "You're so interested in politics and you can fly home every weekend and the children are in school and they're all right." So in the end I stood — and won. I won the nomination and having won the nomination, the seat was unopposed."

Others last out

Why did she finally decide to stand? "I really didn't think I'd win that nomination, you see, and then I found myself landed with a baby [the nomination]!" She laughed at the trick life played upon her and explained that after she and 12 other members of the United Party broke away and formed the Progressive Party — now the Progressive Reform Party — she found herself even more involved as the number of party representatives in Parliament was eroded in 1961 to one, herself.

"You see the extraordinary thing is I became more and more committed by virtue of the fact that at each subsequent election I was the only one returned from my party, so had I given up, there would have been nobody to put forward the viewpoint that I felt was desperately needed in South Africa, that is a liberal viewpoint. ..."

Mrs. Suzman appears to have no regrets, though she did feel guilty because of her family. "It wasn't easy. I have no doubt that the family just has suffered to some extent from my being away. I did have very adequate domestic help but it's not the same thing. The children were 13 and 10 when I left and they were kept very busy at school and so on, but nevertheless I think quite inevitably it was a disadvantage for them really. I did my best to get home as often as possible, and Parliament only sits for five months of the year so I was home for the rest of the time." (One daughter is now a doctor in Boston and the other an art historian living in London.)

Also she concedes that those were difficult years when she was the party's only representative. What was required was "stamina, dear, one needed a lot of stamina because the work was hard and one came in for a fairly tough time." She does not feel, however, that her sex had any effect on the reaction of male members of Parliament to her. "I haven't expected any special privileges and I certainly haven't got any," she remarked with a wry chuckle and added that neither did she feel they looked down on her initially for being a woman.

Homework done

"I don't think they had a chance to do that really. First of all I had a very good background because of my economic history training and my lecturing also helped. I was familiar with preparing speeches and they soon learned that I wasn't to be trifled with, if I can put it that way," she gloated, rolling the "r's."

to be trifled. Her eyes flashed mischievously as she continued, "I can be very nasty, and I can be very provocative, and I gave as good as I got, I promise you. Very nasty indeed sometimes!" She laughed irresistibly and I laughed with her, sharing her pride and privately agreeing with her as I remembered my reception. But I was becoming more convinced that her hard exterior is adaptive rather than innate.

I asked if she would be willing to comment on Andrew Young's remarks quoted in a New York Post article which included this excerpt: "I understand conservatives. The only South African I can't get along with is Helen Suzman. I can't stand paternal liberalism."

"Oh sure," she answered immediately with unfeigned willingness. "I seem to be the only one who didn't take umbrage at his remark because I do understand in a way that there is a desire among black people whether they're American black or South African black to feel independent of white liberals. I well understand that."

Met in Washington

"Well, there are two comments. First I don't know Mr. Young very well. I can only remember meeting him once and it wasn't in South Africa, and I think his remark rather gave people to believe he had met me in South Africa but in fact I met him in Washington last year at breakfast, and my only comment was and still is that I'm probably not at my best at breakfast!"

She continued in a more serious vein, "I really wasn't annoyed about it but I think there's a fundamental misconception of the situation in South Africa as analogous to the situation in Mississippi, which is, I think, the analogy he made — that he could deal with those hard-eyed whites in Mississippi because he is familiar with them from his youth."

"That may be so but the difference is that in America, at least from the mid-'60s onward, there was the realization that you could use your Bill of Rights to get your human rights if you were black in this country. You had civil-rights legislation in the '60s which was very important. I think in liberalizing black people from disabilities and of course the vote, the vote," she repeated in a sing-song voice. "None of these obtains in South Africa for Africans or for any other blacks for that matter. So perhaps white liberals are not yet dispensable in South Africa. That is really the only comment I would make. I have a high regard for Mr. Young. I think he's a very intelligent man. ..."

Optimism tempered

Mrs. Suzman is less than sanguine about the future of South Africa. She thinks the country "is building toward a more embattled situation" and anticipates more violence unless the government makes fundamental changes, notably in the "power-sharing in the legislative

body that controls the lives of black people from the cradle to the grave. Giving people franchise rights in the so-called separated areas doesn't help when more than half the population lives outside those areas. ... I don't think partition is an unethical solution, but it must be done on some equitable basis. ... If people can't live together you separate them. But I believe we can live together so our solution is quite different. Our solution is to maintain the geographic unity of South Africa, keep it as a multiracial country on a federal basis perhaps rather than the existing system which is centralized government without a federal system."

Other major areas of inequality she cited are education and economic opportunity. For example, there are no trade unions for Africans, who constitute approximately 70 percent of the industrial working force, and Mrs. Suzman contends that it is the white working class rather than the white employers who are most reactionary on this score. Another major grievance are the civil rights violations such as the banning of people and detention without a trial.

Inflation a peril

Another ominous sign that Mrs. Suzman points to is "a really frightening inflation" caused in part by the oil crisis and in part by "the increased expenditures on defense and armaments because South Africa now feels herself very considerably threatened because of the events on her borders — Mozambique, Angola, Namibia [South-West Africa] and Rhodesia — at one time cozy buffer states which no longer exist. ... There's a feeling that one's going into a sort of siege economy and there's a war psychosis developing to some extent."

Mrs. Suzman did, however, sound one optimistic note during our interview. Although many of the whites who are emigrating from the country are liberals "there are thousands of white South Africans who feel as I do and this is very important. I by no means want you to get the idea that I'm a lonely and brave little figure fighting this battle because I'm not."

This is true in Parliament as well, for she is no longer the sole representative of the PRP, which has steadily increased its representation since 1974 and "chances are that we may even acquire the United Party," she predicted. Moreover, Mrs. Suzman shows no sign of giving up the fight. Although 60 and a 25-year veteran of Parliament she declares, "As long as they need someone tough like me I'll stay there."

"On the other hand I don't want to be wheeled out and I don't want anyone to say 'When are we going to get rid of the old harridan?'" She added with a grin, "Of course I don't care if the opposition says that but not my own party."

science

Building lifeboats for spaceship earth

By Jack Shandic
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

A few weeks ago, 200 men and women, mostly in their 20s but with a sprinkling of gray heads among them, met in Philadelphia to salvage our planet's future.

During the 1960s, politicized youths protested social injustice in the streets, but this generation of American idealists gives humanitarianism a distinctly environmental tint. They believe our society squanders energy, resources, and people, and that if something isn't done quickly, the world's politicians will find themselves with far too many crises to juggle with.

More important, they submit that we have enough food, resources, and renewable energy to go around if we use them efficiently, and that individuals can solve global problems outside the institutional straitjackets of governments and corporations.

They met at World Game '77, the eighth annual symposium for global planning fathered in 1969 by architect, cartographer, and engineer-extraordinary R. Buckminster Fuller.

"We are in a revolution," Mr. Fuller said in one of his lectures. "If it stays political and goes bloody, it's all over." His goal, indeed the goal of World Game, is to keep that from happening. Technology, properly mobilized, can save us, he says.

How? After 50 years as a global trouble-shooter, Mr. Fuller realizes that even the best ideas must wait their time to come. He proposes creating "artifacts" — prototypes, plans, designs, and strategies — that will wait on a metaphysical shelf until the crisis hits and the power structure has no choice but to listen. If

they are adopted before the crisis, so much the better, but in essence World Game participants are building lifeboats for spaceship earth.

The idea of technology deployment and planetary planning as a cottage industry is a bit mind boggling to anyone even superficially familiar with the federal budget, but several speakers provided living proof that it works. Perhaps the best example was John Todd, director of the New Alchemy Institute in Woods Hole, Massachusetts, who described a dwelling self-sufficient in food and energy, appropriately called "The Ark."

Many of the participants, although less accomplished, were just as committed. Fred Mohlar, for example, quit his job as director of research and development for an Ohio chemical manufacturer to build a solar home. "I'm not dropping out," he said. "If anyone wants me to build a similar house for them, I will. I might make a business out of it."

Torn Gollak earned an electrical engineering degree at Southern Illinois University this year, but is not sure what job he wants. "It's such a low priority when I think about my own work," he's determined to design electronic devices to help the blind "see" and the deaf "hear."

Dan Kimball wasn't challenged by the curriculum at Minnesota Community College. Now he is working with a friend to create a new concept in clothing — "different skins for different weather conditions you carry with you all the time."

Fred, Tom, and Dan are products of an affluent suburban educational system that emphasized creativity and self-satisfaction in work. As such, they are a microcosm of similar minds across the country. A Gallup poll estimates that between 5 million and 8 million Americans have already opted for more self-

sufficient life-styles and that 10 million more are seriously considering the prospect.

The tide has begun to turn. For the first time, World Game extended its program beyond the one-week educational symposium. Participants could enroll in any of 12 laboratories, which included a survey of world shelter needs, a story of renewable energy resources, and the application of micro-electronics to home energy.

Most of the laboratories will funnel information directly into Mr. Fuller's global dwelling unit project, a home enclosed in one of several exciting variations of his geodesic dome. The dome will harvest enough wind and solar energy to be self-sufficient, and can be mass produced at incredibly low cost — \$2,000 for a 20-foot-diameter aluminum structure. The actual living units will be easily replaceable, so the latest technologies can be continuously utilized.

The entire unit will be designed for easy disassembly and transport to anywhere in the world, a specification growing out of ever-accelerating mobility.

A prototype will be constructed in California this summer, and according to Mr. Fuller, should be ready for public unveiling sometime in the spring. Initial acceptance, he feels, will come in urban centers in developing nations.

He describes the global dwelling unit with immense excitement, obviously considering it a fitting culmination to 50 years as a planetary problem solver.

If successful, the global dwelling unit will change the structure of the world housing industry and have an even greater symbolic impact because it was conceived and executed outside the orbit of government and industry by a group of "little people" who saw a problem and solved it.

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How to do a lot with a lot less

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Ann Heller is a young New York designer who knows a lot about pulling a room together on a very slim budget. She's had lots of practice. As a magazine editor, she decorated, for public consumption, via the printed page. Now head of her own design firm, Ann designs, in Brooklyn, Mrs. Heller, ASID, is contributing her ideas to both companies and individuals and proving every day that well-chosen color, a wall-hung shelf or two, and wallpaper can go a long way toward making a room look "furnished" and attractive.

Her husband, Bob, a former theater set designer, is now business manager and partner in her design firm and helps her operate two decorating shops as well.

Both the Hellers — now parents of two lively youngsters — know about the dramatic impact of color, and the tricks in creative visual effects.

In the room decorated for J. Josephson Wall Coverings, Mrs. Heller illustrates how to give your living room a focal point if it has no fireplace. Here, she hangs a console shelf on a long, unbroken wall, grouping on and around it favorite objects. And she "anchors" the furniture arrangement around it.

Two facing love seats are covered in brown and white cotton print, and the green and white vinyl wallcoverings and cotton fabric on the stools are matched. The room is done solely in shades of warm green, white, and brown, and offers a practical arrangement of furniture for a very small space. A wing chair is drawn up to a white vinyl person's table that backs one of the loveseats and provides desk or study space as well.

For maximum decorating effects, use wallpaper, Mrs. Heller suggests. A foyer doesn't need much else, she points out, if it is papered. Hang a shelf about 30 inches by 12 inches and put a mirror of proportionate size above it — and suddenly the space is "decorated."

She believes in coordinated fabrics and wallpaper for living rooms because they quickly "fill up" a room with both color and pattern. Such a room can stand sparse furnishing for quite a long time because it instantly appears more complete than it actually is.

In dining rooms, Mrs. Heller often installs a



Design by Ann Heller

Console shelf gives focal point to room with matching upholstery and wall coverings in green, brown, and white

decorative moulding as a dado or chair rail, papering above it, and painting the wall area below a color that coordinates with both paper and carpet.

In children's rooms, she frequently leaves the walls plain, but wallpaper the ceiling, instead, in bright, cheery patterns.

Here are a few more of Mrs. Heller's instant tricks that she has found useful:

- Starting with an old, perhaps odd-size end table, purchase a 30-inch circle of plywood from a lumber yard or building supply center as a top and make a 30-inch round cloth that will cover it to the floor. A skirted table brightens up any room. And by borrowing from the fashion world the idea of the layered look — that is, by adding a contrasting throw over the

skirt — you can make it even more appealing.

- Personalize a colorful window shade by painting a picture on it, stenciling your child's name on it, or applying cut-outs from wallpaper or fabric.

- In a family room or a den, use a dining or game or coffee table as a photograph album by grouping snapshots on the table and then covering them all with a quarter-inch slab of glass cut to size.

- To double the width of a narrow living room, mirror from floor to ceiling a section of one of the long walls; buy or construct a person's table and cover it with wallpaper; cover a pair of benches in the same pattern and place them under the table, in front of the mirror.

- If there isn't wall space in the bathroom

for enough towel rods, or the ones you have are inconveniently located, buy an inexpensive ladder the height of the room, paint it, and install it near the lavatory, attaching it to the floor and the ceiling about 8 inches out from the wall.

In one of her interior home designs, Ann Heller profitably used space at the end of a hallway by creating an office area. Here she installed file storage boxes which she papered with the same vinyl wall covering as she used on the hallway walls. She then placed a glass-topped table to serve as a desk, and with it she teamed a decorative antique chair, of proper height and comfort. The glass and matching wall covering added as little bulk as possible to a small area, yet provided a practical use of space.

Photographs help in tracking whales

By Douglas Starr
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

For the first time, marine biologists have spotted an individual whale in both its feeding and mating grounds, 2,000 miles apart.

The whale — a female humpback — was first seen in August, 1976, off Newfoundland. She was seen again in March, swimming with a young calf 60 miles north of the Dominican Republic.

Identifying the whale strengthens theories about the humpback's migration routes. Determining these routes is important in protecting the animals.

Without migratory studies, researchers might overestimate the whale population, counting the same individual several times in different parts of the world. Since the International Whaling Commission sets kill limits based on population sizes, an accurate count lowers the chance of overkill.

Researchers believe that North Atlantic

humpback whales summer in the food-rich North Atlantic and winter migrate to the Caribbean where they mate and give birth.

By comparing photos of the female seen in the Caribbean with others in the researchers' files, it was determined that she was the same whale seen seven months earlier feeding in the North Atlantic.

"We identified her by the notch in her dorsal fin," says Dr. George Nichols, captain of the Regina Maris, a 144-foot square-rigged research ship owned by the Massachusetts-based Ocean Research and Education Society.

According to marine biologists, photographing whales represents a new, harmless way to study their habits.

Some whales display markings that biologists say could serve as "fingerprints." Humpbacks, for example, have distinctive black-and-white-patterned tails, as well as dorsal fin shapes, which identify individuals.

"The differences are subtle," said Dr. Steven Katona of this college of the Atlantic in Bar Harbor, Maine. "But they show up nicely

in photos."

Dr. Katona recently compiled a catalog of more than 120 whale tails to help observers determine if whales they sight have been seen before.

Previously, marine biologists relied on whale hunts or tagging to study the animals. Biologists used "discovery tags" — metal tubes fired into the animal — that were later "discovered" when the whales were killed and processed. More recently, biologists have experimented with radio transmitters, but they find that the devices fall off whales that migrate distances.

"We're still trying to develop an effective beeper," Dr. Nichols says. "But at best they last only a few months."

Dr. Nichols notes that it may be possible to identify whales other than tail-patterned humpbacks by sight. "Sperm whales may have characteristic scar patterns," he says. "They're fighters. Other scientists are looking at the barnacle patterns and callosities [small bumps] on right whales."

Einstein: right again

By Robert C. Cowen

One of the more perplexing upshots of Einstein's relativity theory is the prediction that moving clocks run slow. To put it another way, if there are two twins and one takes a space voyage, the traveling twin will come home younger than the twin who stayed behind. How much younger depends on the speed.

Such a "twin" contradiction is "common sense." In fact, it's so outrageous even physicists have sometimes found it hard to swallow. Yet the prediction has worked when put to a test, at least to within the accuracy of the experiments.

Now a new test of the "twin paradox" at CERN (European Center for Nuclear Research) at Geneva has increased that accuracy a hundredfold — and Einstein wins again.

In this case, the twins were not people. They were subatomic particles called muons, created with CERN's accelerator with 99.94 percent of the speed of light. Held in a circular storage ring, the high-speed muons lived some 29.33 times

longer than do muons at rest, which last about 2.3 millionths of a second.

This is the most accurate test to date of relativistic time dilation using elementary particles. Earlier low-speed tests of the twin paradox using muons moving in a circular path had yielded a prediction with about 10 percent uncertainty. The new test is accurate to within 1 percent.

Research notebook

CERN experiment thoroughly confirms prediction of relativity theory, according to CERN report in Nature (July 28).

One reason the twin effect seems paradoxical is that it depends on relative motion. (This is different from Einstein's other time prediction, namely that clocks run slower when gravity is stronger.) Clocks on a spaceship moving steadily relative to you would seem to you to run more slowly than your own clocks. But, to someone on the ship, it is you who would appear to be moving and your clocks that would appear to run more slowly. How,

then, critics have asked, can the twins tell which one really took the trip? Wouldn't the twin on board the ship think he stood still while Earth moved relative to him?

The answer is that the traveling twin, not the twin on Earth, would be subjected to forces and accelerations not experienced by the twin or particles left behind. There is no ambiguity as to who took the journey and, thus, no paradox.

Nevertheless, the notion of time dilation does jolt our "common sense." Einstein's biographer Banesh Hoffman has said, "It is difficult to think of any aspect of Einstein's theory of relativity that, over the years, has given rise to more sound and fury, even among physicists."

Einstein himself felt driven to that theory and its "outrageous" predictions by the pressure of physical facts. He once said he felt "obliged by the facts" to bring our concepts of time and space down from the Olympus of the absolute "in order to adjust them and put them in a serviceable condition."

Couple opts for time with young son, over money

By Patricia L. Dombrink
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Oakland, California

"A baby isn't a baby very long," lamented Charlotte Rapport, glancing over to watch toddler Joshua meander about the wood-paneled room. "If you think it's important to participate in his growth, you'll do it — but you have to sacrifice something. I'd rather it be my money than my time with Josh."

It is this philosophy, mutually shared by Charlotte and David Rapport, that led them to split financial responsibilities and the care of their son. As a teacher, Charlotte works mornings at an Oakland elementary school. David, an attorney, spends afternoons with the San Francisco Legal Assistance Foundation.

"We decided that both parents should raise a child in his formative years," explains Charlotte. "Assuming the whole job is a burden for one parent, but a delight for two."

Full time on job

When Joshua was born, David had the long, full days of a full-time lawyer. Charlotte had taken a leave of absence from full-time teaching to devote all her attention to Joshua. Total motherhood was "like at the beginning," Charlotte recalled here recently, "but after six months I felt a very real need for outside involvement." A private counseling center near

her home needed help and Charlotte volunteered her services. "But I kept hoping a part-time teaching job would materialize," she admits.

It was then that a former colleague suggested that they share one full-time teaching position. "It was the perfect solution," said Charlotte. "We drafted a proposal outlining the logistics of the position and listed the advantages to the school, the children, and to us. Since Oakland does on-site hiring, we had to seek out a principal who was receptive to our plan." Mrs. Mary Metcalf, principal of Whittier School, bought the idea for a third-fourth grade combination. Charlotte has nothing but praise for this administrator who cared enough and dared enough to accept their innovative plan.

For David, the route to this altered life-style was less smooth. He was working in the state attorney general's office when he requested a cut in hours. ("I wanted to be as much a part of Josh's life as Charlotte was.") His employers refused him, claiming higher overhead costs and his supposed inability to make court appearances.

Job hunting began

David sought elsewhere for the ideal part-time arrangement. He found it with the Legal Assistance Foundation, where he provides legal services for low-income clients otherwise unable to obtain such assistance. He works 25 hours a week, appearing in court when neces-

sary. The organization is "fairly loose," according to David, and occasionally there are workers' children about the office. When the Rapports' schedule gets tight, David simply brings Joshua to work with him.

Employers have traditionally disliked part-time work arrangements, fearing that they wouldn't get their money's worth. Such is not the case with David Rapport. His employers feel they are getting the better part of the deal — they have David five hours per day, with high levels of energy and output. They are so satisfied with this arrangement that they have hired another experienced lawyer on a part-time basis and plan to continue this trend.

"Money is time," philosophizes David. "I could either make money or have time. I want the time. A lot of people need money to compensate themselves for jobs they hate, but ultimately there is no compensation. I don't feel I owe myself anything. I don't dread Monday mornings; I like my job."

Specialties only

Charlotte is equally enthusiastic about her situation. She teaches her specialties, then remains for a 30-minute period overlapping her co-worker's time. Students love the added attention and, understandably, parents have shown "absolutely no negative reaction."

Charlotte cites other personal advantages — time for reading, gardening, playing the piano,

and David, who also is developing new skills. At the moment, carpentry and gardening to balance the mental gymnastics of his legal work. The couple haven't sacrificed material comfort, but they are learning to live with less. David points out, "It was a conscious and definite choice to make less than our potential. It's not necessarily a lifetime choice, but it's what we want now and it's right for us."

Charlotte emphasizes that it was "a life-style decision. We aren't aiming for accumulated savings and an opulent life-style."

But opulence is relative, as David sees it. "Though our way of life isn't considered opulent here, it is to many others throughout the world. I genuinely believe that we Americans have an obligation to live low at this point. We consume so many of the world's resources that we have an obligation to others."

The unsolved quandary

Ecological and ideological considerations are strong motivating forces for the Rapports, but David admits to being nagged by ambivalence. "At times I feel that you can get consumed by your work, becoming a sellout and never realizing your full potential as a human being. Work can leave you without time for meaningful relationships in your life. Other times I feel that your own profession deserves your total effort. I don't see myself ever deciding that issue. I don't think there is a solution to that dilemma."

people/places/things

By Louise Sweeney

ARTHUR MILLER

The playwright as white knight

As articulate in real life as in his prize-winning plays, Miller reflects on the abuse of power as the dragon at which his lance is aimed.

Washington
He is one of those tall men who stand like redwood trees — you look up and up at them, wondering at their visible strength and solidity and a certain enduring quality.

Arthur Miller, Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright, author of "Death of a Salesman," and "The Crucible," has been called one of this century's three great American dramatists, along with Eugene O'Neill and Tennessee Williams.

As he strikes across the room it is clear that no camera — even the expert lens of his photographer wife, Inge Mornth — has ever caught him. Two dimensions won't do it. It is not just his height, which is considerable, or the big, lanky frame. It is the absolute sureness with which he moves and talks. He is the most secure of men, and it is easy to imagine how he attracted the most insecure of stars, Marilyn Monroe, his second wife.

He sits down on a gold print couch in his Watergate Hotel room and stretches long legs across a coffee table. He is wearing gray and white windproof trousers, a shirt in Brooks

Interview

Brothers pink, open at the neck, black socks, brown loafers. His skin is tanned the color of oak, and there are faint smudges on two of his long fingers from repainting a boat. (The handshake, incidentally, is wine-strong and solid.)

His eyes behind dark-rimmed glasses are golden brown, heavy-lidded but quick. Two sets of double lines like quotation marks frame a wide mouth. His hair curls, in the humid Washington air, ranging from gray to white. The voice is a big surprise — it is a tough, born-in-Brooklyn voice, deep, gravelly, full of authority, like a police sergeant's. And it says some of the most unexpected things.

The artist in society

"On the artist in society," his nature and, I could almost say, his function, is to be the party of the opposition. Power is the most dread disease of mankind and always has been. It disfigures everything . . . and the people who possess it. And I think the artist is that fool who takes on the task of correcting power and defending the truth against it. It's the old failure of speaking truth to power. That's why they're hounded in places where there is not a legal hedge around power. One of the first things they do is attempt to use the artist as a voice of power, to co-opt him.

"I think that you don't take seriously any art that's not dealing finally with whether we are doomed or not."

Mr. Miller's newest play, "The Archbishop's Collar," is about a dissident writer in an unnamed East European country. In the government censored country, on the writer's life (through a bugged chandelier in the ceiling) and tries to force him to renounce his writing or his country. "The bug is always warning you to accept or to die," he explains. The play, which premiered here at Kennedy Center to bad reviews, is on the Broadway agenda of producers. Miller, who is now in New York, is opening the play at the Kennedy Center. Mr. Miller says he will use the summer to rewrite "Collar," which deals with one of the themes most important to him in his writing and life.

"My concern," he explains, "is only symbolically with Eastern Europe — that's where the whole thing has been perfected in our time, as well as in places like Iran and the dictatorships of Latin America. But we clearly came close with Nixon, who except for a piece of tape on the door discovered by a lowly employee, would have gotten away with this thing (Watergate). And maybe we would never have recovered. You know, you have to recover in time."

"God was watching the country when that

fellow [security guard Frank Willis] decided to investigate what was going on. It doesn't take much to destroy the faith of the people in one another. This is the big crime of those archbishops' ceilings. Finally nobody knows who's speaking for what. And even people of good will aren't sure of their own emotions anymore, they're so busy editing what they say."

Heard around the world

The carefully buffed words of this man have been heard around the world — from "Incident at Vichy" in Paris to "The Price" in Moscow. He discusses that writing: "I write often about situations of people who are different from my own situation — about the waterfront ('A View From the Bridge') about 17th-century New England ('The Crucible'), about a New York City policeman ('The Price'), about numerous different kinds of people, cowboys in the West (his film 'The Misfits')."

In fact, he has also tried nearly every form except poetry: collections of short stories (like "I Don't Need You Anymore"), a novel ("Focus," about anti-Semitism), a musical comedy and lyrics ("JP from Paradise," an experimental theater production at Kennedy Center this summer), as well as the plays which have garnered the Pulitzer, two Tony Awards, two New York Drama Critics Circle Awards, and the Gold Medal for Drama from the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

The form he seems to enjoy least is

screenwriting, with its emphasis on the visual: "In the movie, the words don't mean much. They really don't. The words simply provide a very primitive connective tissue. . . . You don't hear much, watching. It's a bit like a dream. . . . dreams are the art of the deaf and I think movies are like that. . . ."

More than 40 years after his first play ("Honors at Dawn," a 1936 college production), Arthur Miller still finds writing to be hard work — in Hemingway's description, "as hard as quarrying rock." But he says his technique is simple: "I work every day and then I tear it up in the evening, most of the time. . . . It's extremely difficult. And there are many days when one can't bring oneself to do it." The only compensation, he says, is finding out what feeling within himself created the story. "You suddenly discover why you're writing this story, and if you do come across the reason in terms of the characters and people, it's enormously . . . [he pauses, smiles]. You get a big charge out of that."

A stern look

In his new play Mr. Miller says he's asking the same question "that anything else I've written asks, and that is finally, what is the irreducible man, person, shorn of all his social input? . . . Is there a human soul? . . . Is there anything sacred or holy, or — what's the word? — autonomous, capable of making a judgment and a decision based on anything

other than egotistical demands? Can it project values anywhere, really? . . ."

There is something Old Testament about his face when he says these words — the stern, marble look of Michelangelo's Moses. The noted theater critic Harold Clurman says that "Miller is a moralist" and that his plays "speak with the voice of conscience." What are the roots of that morality?

"I had a rather ambiguous upbringing in that respect. On the one hand nobody in my family prayed at all but on the other hand they regarded themselves as orthodox Jews. . . . I think that somehow through the epidermis I absorbed the Biblical ideology which I've been struggling against most of my life, and enjoying at the same time. So I think it came out of, fundamentally, the Bible, which I didn't really get to learn till I was an adult and started reading it as a literary work. And it's really less as a religious document that it permeated me and more as an ethical and poetic construction."

Still, he says, "I don't find myself more of a moralist than anybody else. . . . Finally I'm only interested in the morality of life and death. I call bad or try to tame in myself what

"The artist is that fool who takes on the task of correcting power and defending the truth against it."

ever seems to be life-destroying, and what seems to enhance life. . . . I feel positively toward." And he notes, "I think you don't take seriously any art that's not dealing finally with whether we are doomed or not."

In "Death of a Salesman" Mr. Miller says of the life and death of his tragic "Everyman" Willie Loman, "Attention must be paid." In his own life as well, Mr. Miller has paid that attention; a former president of PEN, the international writer's society, he brought about the release of the Spanish-French playwright Arabel from one of Franco's prisons.

The night before this interview Mr. Miller had been up till midnight in New York at a PEN meeting, deciding how to help 150 Czech writers, painters, and editors fired from their jobs in an apparent attempt to drive them from the country. Mr. Miller shrugs when asked about his involvement. He says, "I flee from these roles." But he admits that "I decided to get involved where there was a need and a vacuum which nobody else seemed able or willing to fill. I've gotten involved where, I walk away, I feel that literally no one else will do it. And if nobody else did it, someone would go down who needn't have gone down, but for a helping hand. . . ."

Always articulate

Mr. Miller is not one of those writers who finds it impossible to communicate off the typewriter. He is articulate about everything from TV violence ("Violence is the last refuge of scoundrels") to rock ("I can't take it very long; the sheer repetition of it all wears down my head"); to Richard Nixon ("He is the total triumph of adaptability. Nothing is left of him. He is pure adaptation . . . see, Willie Loman has a lot of that in him. Maybe that's why I feel familiar with it.")

And this veteran of three marriages (the first to Mary Grace Slatery) also talks about what holds a marriage together: "It's a bit like asking what holds a person together. Forget the marriage. People who remain married . . . have a coherent arrangement inside themselves."

The one life he's leading now is a country life in Connecticut, with his wife Inge and their daughter Rebecca, 14, a life that includes working his land ("keeping the woods up"), designing and making furniture from the barrels of old chestnut, oak, pine, and cherry he has there, playing tennis, riding a bike, occasionally dishing into the favorite French herb chicken casserole his wife makes, and writing away all day in a studio 100 feet from the house. At night, of course, he tears it up.



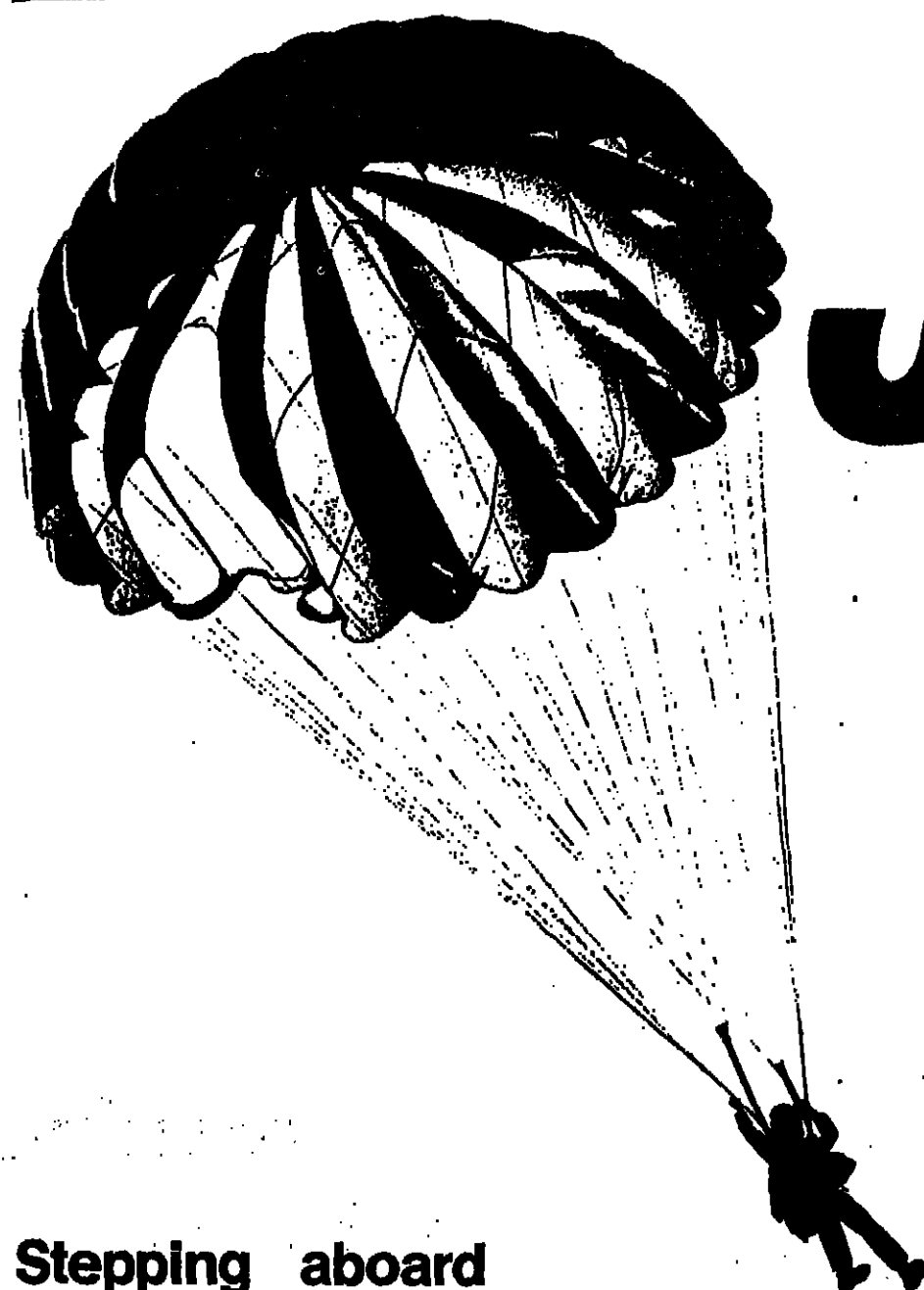
His words—unexpected; his voice—tough, gravelly, born-in-Brooklyn

AP Photo

sports

Ready, get set

JUMP!



The next hour and a half was spent in a classroom learning about parachutes: how they open, and what to do if they don't. The main chute straps to your back and a reserve buckles to your front: the trick is learning when and how to open the reserve if the main chute fails. Sixteen seconds elapse between plane and ground, if no chute opens — with you reaching a speed of 127 m.p.h.

We listened very closely to reserve chute instructions.

About 45 minutes were spent on emergency procedures and the other half of the class on maneuvering, wind speed, and techniques.

The most critical time in the jump is the first six seconds. If you do not feel the opening shock by the sixth second, you pull the rip cord on the reserve chute. Since glancing at your watch is out of the question, you count the six seconds out loud (preferably shouting them).

For three times, it's automatic

In the classroom the four of us did this in unison several times. We felt a bit foolish at first, but that quickly wore off. At 2,500 feet . . . who cares?

For the main canopy, there is no ripcord to pull . . . or forget to pull. An eight-foot static line attaches the chute to the plane and pulls it out automatically when you jump. It takes at least three jumps before the instructors will even think about letting a jumper pull his (or her — increasing numbers of women are signing up for the courses) own ripcord.

The next 1½ hours was spent learning to jump out of a plane, practicing on a wooden mock-up of the door of the plane we would be jumping from. The jumpmaster gives three commands: "Sit in the door" (legs dangling out), "Get ready" (stand on the small step outside the plane, crouched, facing forward), and "Go" (no explanation necessary).

Form counts in free-fall

We practiced the correct free-falling form, a spread-eagled arch that keeps you falling face down . . . instead of backward, sideways, or in somersaults.

We also learned how to land. You hit ground at eight miles an hour, about the same speed as if you had jumped from a four-foot platform, which we did several times. The cor-

rect technique is essentially keeping your feet together and collapsing to the side and backward.

Then, weather permitting, up in the plane and out in the sky. We took a six-passenger Norseman, a transplanted bush plane from Alaska, which the pilot described to me as "essentially a flying garbage truck." I thanked him for the encouragement.

In a nearby hangar sat a larger twin engine Beechcraft plane, capable of lifting 10 sky divers to 10,000 feet. From that height, they have about 50 seconds of free-fall, enough time for numerous acrobatics.

Nobody gets pushed

The jumpmaster made it clear beforehand that "nobody gets pushed out of the plane. I'll say 'Go,' and if you haven't jumped after about 30 seconds I'll say 'Go' again. If you still don't jump, I'll help you back in the plane and we'll talk about it."

The entire course reflected this attitude. The instructors are comfortably thorough and willing to answer any questions and calm any fears. They make sure that each individual understands the techniques. At least two people check each parachute and harness.

But the reassurances somehow stayed on the ground when the Norseman lumbered into the air. My turn came around, and I was frankly terrified. I jumped on cue, however, and "whoop," opening shock hit before I counted to three.

The fright vanished, replaced by a feeling of peaceful other-worldliness. Earth sprawled below, no more real than a picture postcard, its problems reduced to the substance of the clouds on my right. I felt completely disengaged from the rules of both man and physics. The wind was soft as a cat's paw, brushing past my face and blowing me gently across the landscape.

Camping, sailing, flying: they may get you away from the humdrum. But this is away from it all.

The crackling of a small radio strapped to my reserve chute broke the trance, and the ground crew guided me to the target — a bowl of sand 200 yards in diameter. Two minutes and 30 seconds after jumping I landed without a hitch. I got up grinning . . . ready to go again.

Stepping aboard an airplane is easy. Stepping out at 2,500 feet, is, well . . .

By Lynde McCormick

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor
Orange, Massachusetts

From 2,500 feet up, the New England countryside looks the way it is supposed to. Small villages and farms nestled into cozy valleys; rolling hills covered with a lush springtime carpet of green trees.

But this view had something different — silence: no muffled roar from a plane engine, no tiny window to press against for a better view.

And there was no place to put my feet. They just dangled in midair as my parachute eased me downward. The feeling of physical freedom combined with the panorama was both exhilarating and tranquilizing. The only reminder of gravity was a slight but steady pull on the parachute harness, and the view below was one available only from midair.

Seconds earlier, I had agonized through moments of terror. I was last to jump in our class of four first-timers, and as each member jumped, the nonchalance and confidence I displayed during ground instruction evaporated by thirds.

A wispy rationale

Waiting my turn in that tiny, noisy plane, it suddenly occurred to me that I didn't really know if the chute would open. The instructor had said it would, and the four of us had believed him. This seemed a rather wispy rationale for jumping out of a plane. But the command to jump came, and I jumped.

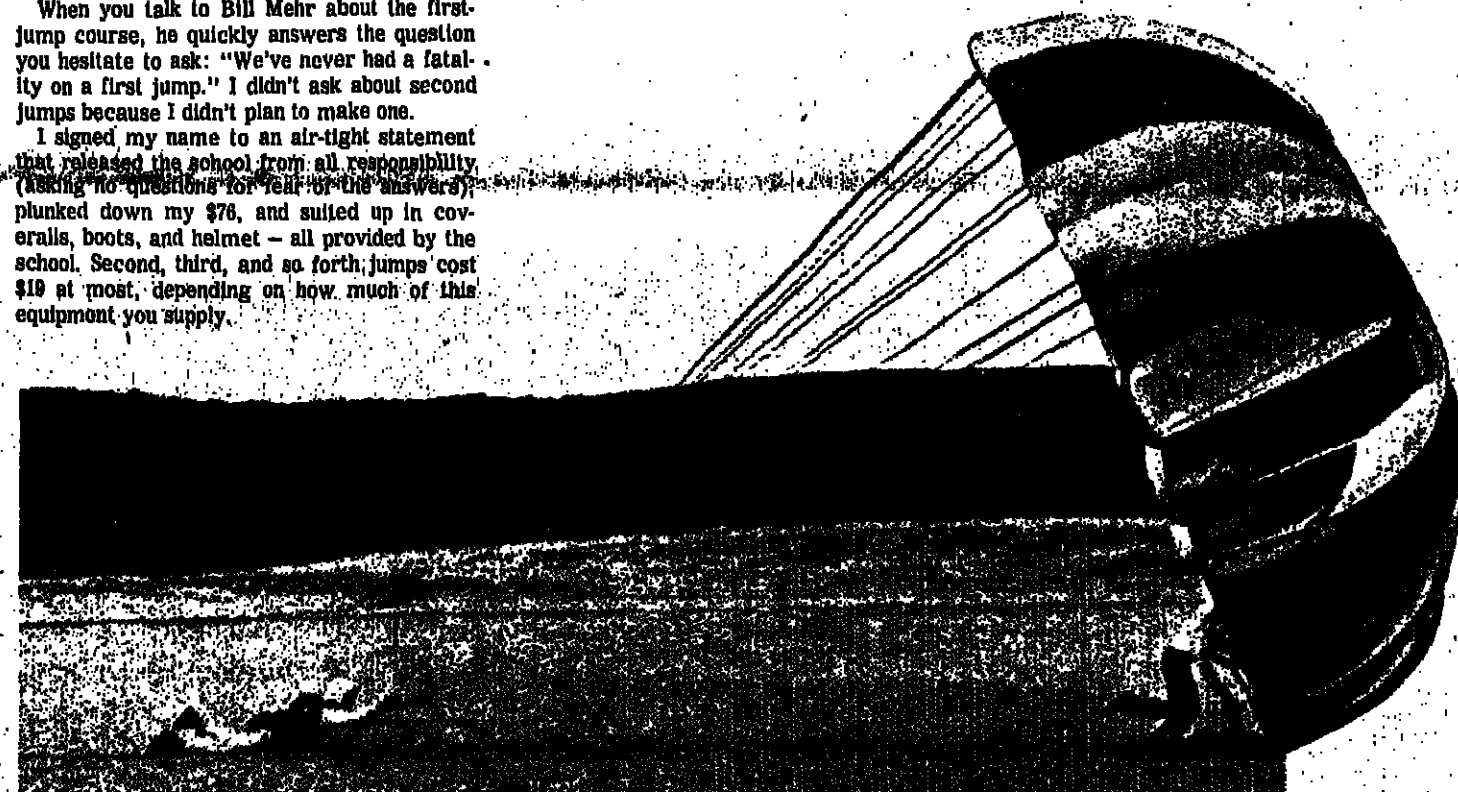
While the popularity of skydiving has not brought any scenes that resemble a remake of the movie "A Bridge Too Far," in which some 10,000 paratroopers dotted the sky, the United States Parachuting Association (USPA) says the sport has grown by leaps and bounds, particularly over the last three years. A USPA official estimates that around 7,000 people a year are taking first-jump courses through 500 USPA member clubs across the United States.

Parachute, Inc., with schools here in Orange, Massachusetts; Lakewood, New Jersey; and Elsinore, California; draws about 3,500 people to first-jump courses each year, says William Mehr, director of the school at Orange.

Parachute, Inc., has offered courses for 20 years and developed parachutes with more control for the jumper. Experts say that equipment advances in the last three years have brought significant increases in first-time jumpers.

When you talk to Bill Mehr about the first-jump course, he quickly answers the question you hesitate to ask: "We've never had a fatality on a first jump." I didn't ask about second jumps because I didn't plan to make one.

I signed my name to an air-tight statement that released the school from all responsibility (asking no questions for fear of the answers), plunked down my \$70, and suited up in coveralls, boots, and helmet — all provided by the school. Second, third, and so forth jumps cost \$10 at most, depending on how much of the equipment you supply.



arts/books

The Royal Ballet's own brand of genius

By Ian Woodward

A circus tent on the south bank of the Thames might seem an incongruous setting for the Royal Ballet. But posters all over London were proudly advertising the fact: "The Royal Ballet in the 'Big Top,' Battersea Park." So there we went for the recent two-week season, half expecting to be greeted by a red-coated balletmaster (if not ringmaster).

While early-evening picnickers basked on the grassward that was once the site of the old fun fair, inside the blue-domed Big Top the

Dance

Royal Ballet was smugly exhibiting its own brand of genius. And although the illness of its two finest jewels, Antonette Sibley and Anthony Dowell, robbed the occasion of its due Silver Jubilee luster, there was still talent enough on view to satisfy most tastes: David Wall and Merle Park, a partnership of boundless joy, with notable contributions from Lesley Collier, Monica Mason, Georgina Parkinson, Jennifer Penney, Stephen Jeffries, and — especially — Michael Coleman.

Coleman's season

It was Coleman's season. Indeed, it is Coleman's year. Critics are in universal agreement about this former newspaper copyboy and photographer's assistant: he is dancing better than at any other time in his career.

A classic stylist and one of the company's most brilliant virtuosi, he is incomparable as Ashton's Oberon and Robbins' Faun.

Above all, his ready wit and boundless sense

of comic timing single him out from the rest of the Royal Ballet's male contingent. He put these to good use in Jerome Robbins' comic ballet "The Concert." His put-down husband with grandiose ambitions remains one of his best (and certainly funniest) roles.

Dowell and Wall may possess a greater aura of reliable self-assurance and depth of purpose; but no one compares with Coleman when it comes to settling the stage alight with technical fireworks. He can leap higher than your eyes would wish to believe, and few dancers — possibly not even Nureyev — can equal the velocity of this man's jet-propelled aerial spins, or the overall panache and intense sense of danger which (as during this season) he gives to the Indian warrior, Solor, in the Kingdom of Shades scene from Petipa's "La Bayadere."

Restrained authority

But, as he demonstrated in Frederick Ashton's Sator, "Monotones No. 1," he is not perpetually all coiled spring. As the male foil to Laura Connor and Wendy Ellis (whose Juliet debut at Covent Garden showed promise recently), Coleman's restrained authority provides the work with its pivotal strength. After 18 years with the Royal Ballet, he is at a glorious peak. It is a privilege to see him there.

Another tried-and-tested marvel is Merle Park, who danced the temple dancer, Nikiya, to Coleman's Solor in "Bayadere." Never in all the years I have watched her have I seen her give a bad performance. Never have I detected that, through nerves, she has been men-

mentally "thrown." I can only conclude that she is made of steel.

Nikiya is not as rewarding for a ballerina to dance as is Solor for her partner, although (as Nureyev's staging reveals) she is given some very pretty things to do. But there is one moment where she is required to spin diagonally from one part of the stage to another, and here Miss Park produced an ever-accelerating comet-burst of spins which seemed to be motivated by a death-wish. A few nights later, at the London Coliseum (where the American Ballet Theatre was in brief residence), the incomparable Natalya Makarova seemed, by comparison, to be positively lethargic in her own production of the Petipa ballet.

The Big Top season as a whole produced few other surprises, and even the level of dancing was too frequently low-key. How much this had to do with the tent's makeshift backstage conditions, I do not know; but certainly matters cannot have been helped by a shallow and far from satisfactory upturned blacut tin which masqueraded as a stage.



Coleman in "The Concert" ballet

007 — with sharks and Bach

By David Sterritt

I suspect a good case could be made for the James Bond film as the most succinct movie reflection of our age. It's all there: the adventure, the sex, the violence, even the humor. And, in the better Bond epics, a suggestion — at once vague, ironic, and mythic — of the great global fears that stalk our collective unconscious.

"The Spy Who Loved Me," the latest in the series, gets as close as some of its inferior predecessors. Yet it features

Film review

an adversary as memorable as any since Goldfinger and Dr. No — a magnate named Stromberg whose modest proposal is to wipe out civilization so a new world can spring up in his own undersea cities. To this he has heisted a small fleet of nuclear submarines, and if Bond doesn't get there in time he plans to aim their warheads at New York and Moscow, thus precipitating World War III and the end of almost everything.

As Ian Fleming fans will have guessed by now, the title of the new flick is a fraud. "The Spy Who Loved Me" has absolutely nothing to do with the novel of the same name, which is a successfully creepy takeoff on "Psycho," wherein Bond saves a lovely lady from thugs in a lonely motel. Stromberg, his watery, reptilian, yellow, and black, including a yellow, black, and white, stainless-steel teeth, and Bond's affair with a beautiful Russian agent are

the inventions of screenwriters Christopher Wood and Richard Maibaum, who (in the old Bond tradition) have stopped at nothing in their quest for outrageous action.

Actually, the best parts of the picture all happen before the opening credits; even the zany Bond series has never topped this hilarious explosion of adventure, which includes an underwater snapping, a teletype wristwatch, and the longest old jump in history — plus a neat anti-sexist joke that is unfortunately undercut by the typically leering attitude taken toward women in the rest of the film.

The remainder is alternately amusing, bemusing, and tiring. It's hard to like a movie that shows a young woman attacked by a shark to strains of Bach. Yet it's hard to dislike a movie with enough sense of self-mockery to punctuate the soundtrack with "Lawrence of Arabia"

and "Dr. Zhivago" music that underlines the hamminess of its characters and situations. And the special effects are often striking, from Stromberg's wet vistas (filmed in the world's largest sound stage) to an escape capsule very much like the one used by the robots in "Star Wars."

Director Lewis Gilbert keeps the usual Bond momentum going, and it probably won't stop before the movie — already announced "For Your Eyes Only" — is the screen. Barbara N. makes an attractive and convincing foil for the hero, as Curt Jurgens oozes menace as the villain. Roger Moore will never equal the original movie Bond, Sean Connery, but he has the requisite squareness of jaw, and much else is really asked of him except that he look pleased during the "hum" killings that remain the most reprehensible aspect of the super-successful Bond phenomenon.



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The ultimate get-away-from-it-all spot

Do a little time on Alcatraz Island

By Phil Elderkin
 Staff correspondent of
 The Christian Science Monitor

At one time, Alcatraz Island, the maximum security federal prison that is rusting away on 22 acres of oblong rock in San Francisco Bay, was as difficult to penetrate as a piece of reinforced steel.

It was a super cage for super criminals — once holding such names as Al Capone, Machine Gun Kelly, and Roy Gardner, the last of the great train robbers.

Today the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, will take anyone on a two-hour tour of the island and its buildings, including a round-trip boat ride, for \$2. Afterward, guides, one of whom is a former inmate, will suggest that you write your congressman and tell him what you think should be done with "The Rock."

The most frequently heard suggestions are to make it into a full-time tourist resort or a West Coast Coney Island. It now is part of the Golden Gate Recreation Area, administered by the National Park Service. However, whether Alcatraz is a legitimate historical park area is the subject of debate among park service officials.

Guides say some solution will have to be found within five years, when the decaying buildings probably will have to be shut down to public tours as unsafe. Already only two of the island's 600 toilets still work.

Trip seems long

Although Alcatraz is only a mile and a quarter from Fisherman's Wharf, the cold, the bone-chilling wind, the riptides, and often a pea-soup fog make the trip seem longer.

From the Alcatraz dock visitors begin a steep climb to the main prison buildings under the shadow of a 50-foot guard tower. Most of the other towers have either fallen over or were destroyed in recent years when Indians and a large number of hippies occupied the island.

Everything they see on the way, including all vegetation and trees, was transported from the mainland by boat. Also all food, drinking water, heating fuel, and maintenance materials were brought by boat.

Back in 1935 the U.S. Government spent nearly \$200,000 to make "The Rock" virtually escape proof. But by 1962 the crumbling cement could be dug through with a spoon if a prisoner had the patience (and four of them did); electrical conduits and pipes were covered with rust; and the cost of housing a man here had reached nearly \$14 a day.



By John Arma

'The Rock': a nice place to visit

erred with rust; and the cost of housing a man here had reached nearly \$14 a day.

Home for Al Capone

The first two problems could be licked — for about \$5 million. But a nation which by the 1960s had more conscience pang regarding such treatment of criminals probably would have rebelled. Anyway, the last inmates were transferred off "The Rock" to other federal prisons in July, 1963.

When the Republic of Mexico ceded Alcatraz

(Island of the pelicans) to the United States in 1948, it was in effect only giving the government a big rock on which the government later perched a military prison, predecessor of the famous prison.

Visitors now pass through an old brick fort, on their way to "Broadway" — the cell block that once held Al Capone.

Some facts about "The Rock" make a vivid impression on visitors:

- The main entrance to Alcatraz was designed by its first warden, James A. Johnston, and is still a model of near-perfect security. There is a small armory just inside the door where the guard was not only locked in but looked out through bullet-proof glass. Even if another guard had the key, he could not get in until the first guard pushed a button that electrically slid a steel plate from in front of the lock. After that came two more doors — one of solid steel, the other of steel bars.

- Prisoners were allowed only one visit a month (for two hours) and the visitor had to be a blood relative. They sat on opposite sides of a wall, held telephones in their hands, and looked at each other through a small window of shatterproof glass. They were told to talk only about family matters, and if the guard monitoring their conversation heard anything else he ended the conversation by pulling the plug.

- All regular cells measured five feet by eight — a man standing in the center could easily reach out and touch both walls at once. Each cell had a swing-down bunk, washstand, and toilet. Inmates were locked alone in those cells for 14 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year. Until the 1950s, when ear phones were installed, they could not listen to the radio. Their prison work consisted of doing a lot of laundry for the U.S. Army, building furniture, repairing shoes, and making mats out of old rubber tires. They wore gray-blue denim pants and shirts and Navy surplus pea jackets.

- Alcatraz had two big surprises — hot shower water and four-star meals. Those were supplied for two reasons. The warden didn't want any would-be escapees practicing their swimming act in cold water. He also didn't want 200 men in the same dining room to have anything to gripe about, so he fed them turkey, steak, and prime ribs as a regular diet. Outside the dining room on a catwalk, however, stood a guard with a submachine gun and access to a nearby lever that would release tear-gas bombs from the ceiling. Many of the kitchen staff were civilians.

- Warden Johnston also avoided a lot of trouble by not having the usual prison canteen, where inmates could normally buy things like candy, gum, soft drinks, and toilet articles. Since smoking materials were free, there was virtually nothing in the way of possessions that prisoners would fight among themselves to get.

- After Alcatraz had been operating for four years, the government issued a press release that said the average convict here was 35 years old, was serving 25 years, earned 40 cents an hour, and read 90 to 100 books a year. He was also shown four Hollywood movies a year. His favorite films were musicals, and his favorite star was Shirley Temple.

- Since a man in solitary confinement at Alcatraz didn't even get walking privileges, his cell was larger than those in the main prison block. But if he did something drastic enough to be confined to "the hole," his clothing was often taken from him, his cell light turned off, and he either slept standing up or on his hands and knees to avoid the cold.

- Unlike most federal penitentiaries, where the ratio of guards to inmates was seven to one or more, Johnston had the luxury of 100 guards for his first 200 prisoners. The guards were never allowed to carry guns in the cell blocks, but they carried sturdy sticks. Fifty-two families of guards and civilian workers, including over 100 children who took a boat to school, lived on the island.

- Alcatraz remained escape-proof for only four years. In all, 28 prisoners attempted get-aways. Eight were either shot or drowned in the attempts. Thirteen more were captured. But five remain unaccounted for and presumed drowned after going into the chilling waters of San Francisco Bay.

- Alcatraz tour guides will gladly open whole blocks of cell doors in the main prison to let adventurous visitors stroll inside. In fact, they will even allow them the eerie privilege of going into the holes on death row, where there is zero light once the door has been closed.

India: few tools, many hands

India: A Wounded Civilization, by V. S. Naipaul. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 191 p. \$7.95. London: Andre Deutsch, £3.95. (To be published in October.)

By Henry S. Hayward

V. S. Naipaul is of Indian descent and therefore has an instinctive feel for India's complexities and heritage. But, as one born in Trinidad, in the Western Hemisphere, who has only visited India and not lived there, he also has the impartial eye of an outsider.

This is invaluable for probing for the roots of India's troubles; he is less often led astray by surface manifestations. This book presents a series of significant vignettes of a nation desperately in need of informed, intelligent criticism of this type. Outsiders who want some-



By Jerry Bauer

Author V. S. Naipaul

thing more than another travelogue or political analysis of India will find both in this work, along with more worthwhile ingredients: fresh thought, passionate and sometimes compassionate concern for a country and its people.

Naipaul treats us to fascinating glimpses of historic India — scenes and contrasts that would strike an emigre Indian, rather than a foreigner, on a return visit to the subcontinent. There is, for example, Vijayanagar, an old kingdom where pilgrims still huddle in the ruins. This is part of the perpetual India, with places that refuse to die even when passed by, symbolizing the unchanging amid world changes.

Naipaul does not neglect the politics and philosophy that have shaped India in the modern era. He is deeply critical of both Mahatma Gandhi, he of the spinning wheel and hand loom, and Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who was still in power when this book was written. The Mahatma returned to India in 1915 at age 45 after spending 26 years in South Africa, and Naipaul believes he actually delayed India's independence and left no workable doctrine for his successors. "He was claimed in the end by old India, that very India whose deficiencies he had seen so clearly, with his South African eye," he says, in a judgment perhaps too severe. Mrs. Gandhi's stern emergency of the

past two years evokes the author's scorn, and he recalls her 1971 slogan was "Remove Poverty," while her opposition's cry was "Remove Indira," which they eventually did.

Like many Indians at home, Mr. Naipaul is full of deep misgivings over India's wounds. He worries that the Gandhi emergency dismantled such institutions as law, press, and Parliament, and that they cannot be put back together again. "They have been undone; they can be undone again," he complains. Again, a severe judgment. And, unfortunately while he still berates Mrs. Gandhi, we know she already has left the scene. Thus we must wait the Naipaul overview of the new India of Manmohan Singh, the man he says was positive, energetic, and

under whose ministrations India seems to be emerging into more normal patterns than the author anticipated when Mrs. Gandhi was still at the helm.

But perhaps Naipaul's long-run view will not change. "It seems to be always there in India," he concludes, "the death of the intellect, spiritually annulling the civilization out of which it issues, India swallowing its own tail."

Some may find, as did this reader, that this is a difficult book to get into. There are few reference points for beginners. But Naipaul's writing style and perception are great enough for one gradually to realize that an India never seen quite as intimately before is emerging — and that this experience merits the effort demanded. He is a masterful profile of a country Naipaul himself concludes he finds "difficult."

Mr. Hayward has reported from India a number of times since 1954.

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education

A multiracial, 'caring' school in north London

By Cynthia Parsons
Education editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
Clissold Park Comprehensive School is located in a northern section of London a good half hour's bus ride from Oxford Street. It's an immigrant area, and in the 1920s had an almost solidly Jewish population.

Then came Greeks and Turks, West Indians, and Pakistanis. And always there have been a solid core of fair-haired English boys and girls. The area, because of its incoming and somewhat transient population, has always been politically extreme.

Also, a fair number of the schoolchildren come from one-parent families, or are children being cared for by "other" relatives.

Mrs. M. Stewart, who has been a teacher, deputy head, and now headmistress of Clissold Comprehensive High School, has worked in the area for about 20 years and her chief deputy has been there for 30 years.

They, and some of the older staff, now are

teaching second-generation immigrant children. And as Mrs. Stewart emphasized, "We're not a factory turning out identical sausages. We deal with each kid — and his special problems — individually."

As if to impress that concept indelibly on this writer's thought, Mrs. Stewart sent me on to meet with J. Prince in his tiny office.

Mr. Prince, originally from Trinidad and a teacher of mathematics, is a "head of year." This means that he starts with all the children in their first year at the school (about the age of 11), and stays with them as guide, confidant, and counselor, for five years.

During my brief time with Mr. Prince, he dealt with a variety of problems. A boy who had to bring his father with him in order to get back into school; a girl on six weeks' trial who was skipping early classes and had not lived at home for two weeks; a girl who had gone into the boys' toilet; three girls who had participated in a fight over a lost purse; a boy who had to have an excuse slip to get into his next class.

Each youngster got Mr. Prince's attention, and in between "visits" he filled me in as to background and previous problem times.

A deputy head, asked by Mrs. Stewart to tell me what kind of school it is that they run, put it succinctly: "We're a caring school."

True enough. A sixth-form English girl, showing me around the school, told about some of that "caring." The basketball team was the "best." The science labs better equipped than many others. The teachers willing to help with homework. And "year heads really do care and take a bit of trouble."

Mrs. Stewart is proud of the ethos at Clissold Park School — of the open atmosphere and lack of tension in a 1,200-plus racially mixed school. She is also proud that nearly 85 percent of the youngsters elect to stay on after they reach school-leaving age.

She is proud of her staff, which touches on every age and race in the conversationally noisy staff room.

Because there are more than 100 Turkish

children in the school, there is one full-time teacher of the Turkish language. Upper-level students take both O (ordinary) as well as A (advanced) level examinations in Turkish.

This, too, is part of the "caring," since a great number of the Turkish children come to the school not knowing how to read or write their home language.

Mrs. Stewart has about 80 full-time staff, uses two dozen men and women part-time. In this way, she explains, she can offer better music and also bring a wider variety of languages, and backgrounds into the school.

Since her school seems to be working, as I said, I asked what she thought was a key reason for the school's success.

Mrs. Stewart is not one to boast; neither she one to think small of her own enormous caring concern. I pressed for an answer, and she finally said:

"It might be our Gilbert and Sullivan discipline. We try to make the punishment fit the crime."

Should poor readers stay back?

By John D. Moorhead
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Failure.

That ugly word is stirring controversy here, as two school district superintendents say large numbers of eighth graders should be denied promotion because they read poorly.

Failure now may spell success later for the students, argues Albert Briggs, superintendent of Chicago Public School District 9.

National attention has focused on Mr. Briggs' June 1 announcement of policies which could hold back 25 percent or more of the 1,280 eighth graders in his district — as well as on a statement by District 13 superintendent Alice C. Blair that 25 of 1,300 eighth grade pupils in her district could not read at a sixth-grade level and might not be promoted.

Both districts, which serve predominantly black, inner-city children, have begun intensive tutoring programs to bring the lagging students up to snuff before fall.

The actions by the Chicago superintendents underscore a growing national con-

cern about declining school achievement levels and a call from some quarters that education move "back to basics."

"The setting of standards for promotion from one grade to another or from one period to another [for instance junior high into high school] takes real courage," comments George Weber, associate director of the Council for Basic Education, in Washington. "We have been in the business of social promotion [automatic movement from grade to grade] for 30 to 40 years."

Ten states have passed laws setting standards of "minimum competency" which students must meet to obtain a high school diploma. However, only one, Arizona, has applied those standards to current graduates. The other nine plan to enforce them in 1978 or after.

Some cities and towns have such standards already. They were pioneered by Denver in 1962.

"I firmly believe in schools without failure," declares Rev. Robert Clark, superintendent of Chicago's Roman Catholic

schools. Speaking at a recent University of Illinois conference on school achievement here, he argued that it is wrong to "label kids as failures. No matter what they do, they have inherent dignity."

"I know all about the failure syndrome; I studied it early in my career," says superintendent Briggs, who was once director of research and development for Chicago's schools. In an interview after his speech before the conference, he said it was better to keep children back "when you can save 80 or 90 percent of them," rather than let them coast along as functional illiterates.

Speaking in a relaxed and folksy manner, Mr. Briggs told the crowd of educators: "The child must make a commitment to the educational process. . . . Once he makes that commitment, we must hold him to it and accept no petty excuses for failure."

However, the key to the child's lasting success, Mr. Briggs emphasizes, lies in the hands of his parents, because a child's performance is directly linked to parental attitudes.

Mr. Briggs is getting strong support from parents in District 9. "We want our kids to go on and achieve as much as anybody else," says Eva Jones, a District 9 mother who attended the conference.

One reason the support is so strong is that educators in the district have consciously wooed parents. This is particularly true at the Grant School, which serves primarily welfare families living in public housing.

"We had to convince parents that we really wanted them to be involved," Mr. Briggs says. "Traditionally parents have not been welcome in the schools, except when we wanted to vent our frustration at them."

One early step was a weekend workshop where parents, teachers, and administrators got to know each other. "We parlied together," says Mr. Briggs. "We wanted parents to really feel wanted, and then we could give them some skills to help us. We desperately needed to raise the students' expectations of themselves, and that could only be done through the expectations of the parents."

education

Imagination, memory, sense of humor

Three ways children outshine adults

By Richard Armour
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Claremont, California

Some teachers and parents may not make full use of the fact that children are generally superior to adults in three areas or abilities. These are: (1) imagination, (2) memory, and (3) sense of humor. I am using the word "children" rather loosely in general I mean from first grade to, and perhaps through, high school, though no rules hold for adolescents. Also the peak of ability may not be at the same age for each of the three qualities I have mentioned.

Consider imagination.

I think this is not only stronger in children than in most adults but starts very early. Evidence is to be found in the kind of stories the pre-schooler or kindergarten likes to hear and the second or third grader to read. Evidence is also to be found in the imaginative drawings children make. Children lack the technique of

the adult artist, but they can out-imagine most artists who have achieved that technique.

The thoughts of young children will carry them, wide-eyed, into lands of fantasy farther and more quickly than adults, who are caught up in the practical, the realistic, and the everyday. Of course adults have imagination, though it varies in individuals, but it hasn't the freshness and zest of the imagination with which children are blessed.

And how about the memory?

Perhaps because they haven't as much to remember as they will have later, the memory is at its highest point in young people. I think the memory in its sharpest form stays around longer than imagination.

The early years are the best years for memorizing quotations or lines of poetry, many of which will linger for a lifetime. Some years ago I had a letter from an eight-year-old boy who said he had memorized 17 of my accounts of the presidents in "Our Presidents." Of course this boy was extraordinary, perhaps a

genius. He wrote a play when he was 10 (and could take all the parts), and entered college when he was 13. But even the average young person often has a better memory than an adult, especially an adult as adult as I am. How I wish I had been made to memorize more of "the best that has been thought and said" when memorizing was easy.

Closely associated with memory is whatever it is that is required to learn a foreign language. Everyone knows how much easier it is for a young child to pick up a second language than for an adult to do so. One of my grandchildren, who is half Korean, not only knows some Korean along with his English but could count in Spanish when he was not quite three.

So start that foreign language as early as possible.

Finally, the sense of humor.

Young children may not get the point of sophisticated humor, satire, or parody, but they are quickly aware of whatever is funny — in what they read or what they experience. Most very young children laugh easily and understandingly at the laughable. In my own teaching, I soon discovered that it is better to be laughed with than to be laughed at. The teacher who can make fun of himself or herself will not only be spared embarrassment but be thought of as more human and humane.

Perhaps it is part of the tendency to specialize, but I have known adults who like only one kind of humor or one humorist. Children, however, enjoy humor of all forms, from comic strips to funny games to books of humor by a wide variety of authors.

In whatever way it is done, by the teacher or by the parent, I think it helps to make use of these three strengths of the young: imagination, memory, and sense of humor. All are there, ready to spring into action.



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La bataille au sujet de "Guernica"

[Cet article a paru en anglais le 15 août 1977]

par Joe Gandelman
Correspondant spécial du
Christian Science Monitor

Madrid
La peinture spectaculaire de Pablo Picasso, *Guernica*, conservée au Musée d'art moderne de New York depuis la victoire du Général Franco en 1939 lors de la guerre civile d'Espagne est le point central d'une lutte délicate entre la famille de l'artiste et le roi Juan Carlos d'Espagne.

Le 26 avril 1937, l'escadrille allemande *Condor* d'Adolf Hitler bombardait la minuscule ville marchande de Guernica, située dans la province basque de Biscaye, près du port de Berrmeo. Pendant trois heures et demie les avions larguèrent environ 50 tonnes de bombes. Les évaluations diffèrent, mais quand la fumée se dissipa entre 200 et 1800 personnes avaient péri et la ville était virtuellement détruite.

L'événement devint le symbole ultime de l'insensibilité de l'autoritarisme — et le tableau de Picasso a beaucoup du rapport avec cela. Or le tableau est devenu une autre espèce de symbole. *Guernica* fut point après que plus de 100 croquis préliminaires eurent été faits. Picasso l'exposa alors en France, à Londres et à Los Angeles pour procurer de l'argent aux réfugiés de la guerre civile d'Espagne qui

avaient combattu contre Franco. Lorsque Franco fut victorieux, l'artiste exposa le tableau au Musée d'art moderne de New York et laissa des instructions précises spécifiant qu'il ne devait pas être remis à l'Espagne avant que l'Espagne ne soit de nouveau une république.

Toutefois, les Espagnols de la gauche et les modérés, la famille Picasso et ses avocats sont unanimement d'accord pour dire que l'artiste n'entendait pas la république contre la monarchie, mais la démocratie contre la dictature. Ainsi, quant le gouvernement espagnol reconnut légalement le parti communiste espagnol au printemps dernier et organisa des élections parlementaires libres le 15 juin, faisant du parti socialiste des travailleurs le second des plus importants partis politiques du pays, la plupart des espagnols s'attendaient à ce que *Guernica* leur soit donné bientôt. Mais il n'en fut pas ainsi.

Le musée de New York et l'avocat de la famille Picasso, Roland Dumans, disent maintenant que *Guernica* sera transféré une fois que la démocratie sera affirmée. Cela peut signifier dans bien des années.

M. Dumans dit qu'il se pourrait que la fragilité du tableau ne lui permette pas de supporter un autre transport transatlantique si la démocratie espagnole allait de travers. Il sug-

gère que ce qui empêche que le tableau soit transféré est une raison technique, non politique.

Les Basques soutiennent que *Guernica* leur appartient. En avril, la ville de Guernica a commencé à organiser une pétition pour demander à la veuve de Picasso de placer le tableau dans un musée de Guernica où sont exposés tous les documents et souvenirs relatifs au bombardement. Ils espèrent être à même de pouvoir l'exposer pour le 26 avril, à temps pour les célébrations commémorant le quarantième anniversaire du bombardement. Au lieu de cela, ils ont reçu un télégramme de la famille Picasso exprimant sa solidarité et ses remerciements. Maintenant, les parlementaires basques jurent de plaider leur cause devant la législature et le roi.

Les experts légaux disent que la cause des Basques est peu solide, puisque le testament de Picasso spécifie que la demeure espagnole de *Guernica* serait le musée du Prado à Madrid.

Les demandes pour que le gouvernement espagnol intervienne vont en augmentant. Une voix importante est celle de José Mario-Armoro, président de l'agence espagnole de presse « Europa Press », un avocat éminent,

qui a dit dans une interview :

« Le gouvernement espagnol doit négocier avec la famille Picasso sur la question de la condition de l'affermissement de la démocratie. Aujourd'hui nous avons des partis démocratiques comme les autres pays. Le gouvernement espagnol doit faire toutes les démarches nécessaires pour obtenir que la famille Picasso ordonne que *Guernica* soit transféré en Espagne. »

M. Armoro cherche une formule de compromis qui donnerait satisfaction aux États-Unis, à l'Espagne et à la famille Picasso — et exprimerait le principal message du tableau : l'exhortation à la famille à transférer la propriété du tableau à l'Espagne et à l'exposer au Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies. « Après lui, c'est là que les pays décident de la guerre et de la paix », dit-il. « Le tableau aurait plus d'impact là-bas, et ce serait bon pour l'Espagne. »

Il explique : « Je ne pense pas que *Guernica* représente la guerre civile espagnole. C'est plus que cela. C'est une protestation contre toute violence et toutes guerres — de la première et seconde guerres mondiales, à la guerre du Vietnam, à celle du Biafra. »



Museum of Modern Art, New York City

Symbole de l'angoisse de la guerre civile espagnole
Ein Symbol der Qual des spanischen Bürgerkrieges

By a staff photographer

Der Streit um „Guernica“

[Dieser Artikel erschien in englischer Sprache in der Ausgabe vom 15. August.]

Von Joe Gandelman
Sonderkorrespondent des
Christian Science Monitors

Madrid
Pablo Picassos spektakuläres Gemälde „Guernica“, das sich im New Yorker Museum of Modern Art befindet, ist Gegenstand einer heftigen Debatte zwischen der Familie des Künstlers und König Juan Carlos Spaniens.

Am 26. April 1937 bombardierte Adolf Hitlers Legion Condor das in der baskischen Provinz Vizcaya, unweit der Halbinsel Biscaya, gelegene Städtchen Guernica. In dreieinhalb Stunden wurden die Flugzeuge etwa 50 Tonnen Bomben ab. Als der Rauch abgezogen war, waren nach ungenügend genauen Schätzungen zwischen 200 und 1800 Menschen ums Leben gekommen, und die Stadt war praktisch zerstört.

Dieses Ereignis wurde zum höchsten Symbol autoritärer Götterlosigkeit. — und Picassos Gemälde hatte viel damit zu tun. Jetzt ist das Kunstwerk zu einem Symbol ganz anderer Art geworden. „Guernica“ entstand, nachdem Picasso mehr als 100 Skizzen angefertigt hatte. Er ließ das Gemälde dann in Frankreich,

London und Los Angeles ausstellen, um Geld für die Flüchtlinge zu sammeln, die am spanischen Bürgerkrieg gegen Franco teilgenommen hatten. Als nun die spanische Regierung das Gemälde dem New Yorker Museum of Modern Art als Leihgabe, und er bestimmte ganz genau, daß es erst nach dem Ende des Bürgerkriegs zurückgegeben werden sollte, hat sich eine heftige Debatte entzündet.

Die spanischen Linken und die Gemaltigen, die Angehörigen Picassos und deren Anwälte stimmen jedoch heute darin überein, daß der Künstler nicht Republik im Gegensatz zur Monarchie, sondern Demokratie im Gegensatz zur Diktatur meinte. Als nun die spanische Regierung im Frühjahr dieses Jahres das Verbot gegen die spanische kommunistische Partei aufhob und am 15. Juni freie Parlamentswahlen durchführte, aus denen die Sozialistische Arbeiterpartei (PSOE) als zweitgrößte politische Kraft hervorging, hofften die meisten Spanier, daß „Guernica“ bald in die Land gebracht würde. Das war aber nicht der Fall.

Das New Yorker Museum und der Anwalt der Angehörigen Picassos, Roland Dumans, erklären jetzt, daß „Guernica“ erst dann nach Spanien übergeführt würde, wenn die Demokratie sich stabilisiert habe. So möge also noch Jahre dahingehen.

Dumans sagt, das Gemälde sei so empfindlich, daß es, falls die spanische Demokratie wieder zu Fall käme, einen weiteren Transport über den Atlantik, möglicherweise nicht überstehen würde. Die Einwände seien technischer, nicht politischer Art, meint er.

Die Basken bestehen darauf, daß „Guernica“ in Guernica ausgestellt werden sollte, um die Erinnerung an den Bombardement zu bewahren. Man hatte gehofft, es am 26. April, anlässlich des 40. Jahrestages des Bombardements zeigen zu können. Statt dessen erhielt die Stadt von den Angehörigen Picassos ein Telegramm, in dem diese sie ihrer Solidarität und Dankbarkeit versicherten. Die baskischen Abgeordneten geloben jetzt, sich an das Parlament und den König zu wenden.

Rechtsexperten erklären, daß die Basken nicht viel ausrichten würden, denn Picasso habe festgelegt, daß der Prado in Madrid einmal „Guernica“ Heim in Spanien sein sollte.

Die Rufe, die spanische Regierung möge sich einschalten, mehren sich. Einer der Wortführer ist José Mario-Armoro, Präsident der spanischen Nachrichtenagentur „Europa

Press und prominenter Anwalt. In einem Interview sagte er:

„Die spanische Regierung muß mit Picassos Angehörigen über die Bedingungen der Stabilisierung der Demokratie verhandeln. Wir haben jetzt legale Parteien, ein Parlament und wir sind eine wirkliche Demokratie wie alle anderen.“

Die spanische Regierung muß auch Schritte unternehmen, die erforderlich sind, um die Angehörigen Picassos dazu zu bewegen, „Guernica“ nach Spanien zu überführen.

Armoro wohnt nach einer für die Vereinigten Staaten, Spanien und die Angehörigen Picassos befriedigenden Kompromißlösung — eine Lösung, die der eigentlichen Botschaft des Gemäldes gerecht wird. Er drängt die Angehörigen, das Eigentum an dem Gemälde auf Spanien zu übertragen und „Guernica“ im Sicherheitsrat der Vereinten Nationen auszustellen. „Schließlich entscheiden dort die Länder über Krieg und Frieden“, sagt er. „Das Gemälde hätte dort eine größere Wirkung, und das wäre gut für Spanien.“

Er erklärt: „Ich glaube nicht, daß „Guernica“ den spanischen Bürgerkrieg darstellt. Es sagt viel mehr aus. Es ist ein Protest gegen alle Gewaltanwendung und alle Kriege — angefangen beim Ersten und Zweiten Weltkrieg bis hin zu Vietnam und Biafra.“

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux qui se trouve en anglais sur la page The Home Forum

Etes-vous un Joseph ?

La paix du monde est chose possible. Cette possibilité peut être atteinte grâce à la prière, la prière qui permet à chacun de nous de se montrer juste, compatissant, compréhensif, de manière saine.

Ce n'est pas le moment d'adopter une attitude réservée envers la vie, alors que l'humanité traverse une période d'épreuve. Nous devrions plutôt redoubler nos efforts en vue de faire une contribution active au monde et à la paix du monde en particulier.

La Science Chrétienne montre que les problèmes du monde, de l'humanité, ne sont pas séparés des nôtres. Tout ce qui n'est pas résolu dans notre propre vie est ressenti à travers le monde entier — un caillou qui porte son message minuscule mais constant et se précipite dans les courants de la pensée mondiale.

Par contre, chaque problème résolu, chaque malade guéri, chaque victoire sur le matérialisme, offre la preuve que l'être réel de l'homme reflète la nature de Dieu. Cela prouve que rien ne peut sembler saper et bloquer pour toujours l'expression complète de la sagesse et de la bonté de Dieu, car ce sont là les réalités de la vie. Le mal, l'erreur, sont des croyances erronées; Dieu ne les a pas créés et ils ne font aucunement partie de notre existence.

Nombreux sont ceux parmi nous qui connaissent la merveilleuse histoire de Joseph¹ qui, comme nous le dit la Bible, fut vendu comme esclave par ses frères qui le jalouaient et subit bien des injustices avant de devenir finalement le favori de Pharaon et celui qui allait sauver l'Égypte de la famine. Il fut à même de faire cela parce qu'il avait passé par ces temps d'épreuve et que sa connaissance de Dieu avait grandi sans cesse.

Que serait-il arrivé si Joseph avait décliné, après les quelques premières épreuves, d'abandonner Dieu ? Ou s'il avait supposé que Dieu l'avait abandonné ? Percevons-nous dans cette histoire une magnifique leçon d'humilité, de persistance et d'appui total sur Dieu ? Il y a un grand nombre de Josephs dans le monde aujourd'hui, vivant dans des conditions extrêmes d'injustice, d'ignorance et d'esclavage. Un grand nombre d'entre eux en sortent vainqueurs, offrant ainsi une espérance et une foi nouvelles à un nombre incalculable d'autres. Etes-vous un Joseph ou accepteriez-vous d'en devenir un ?

Acceptons-nous nos temps d'épreuve pour ce qu'ils sont — une occasion de nous élever, de croître spirituellement ? Combien de fois nos désirs, nos promesses d'être meilleurs, nos résolutions d'échanger le confort et le bien-être matériels pour une vie plus utile,

ont-ils été pesés dans la balance de l'expérience et ne se sont pas montrés à la hauteur ? Alors même que nous parlons de nous engager à améliorer le genre humain y arrivons-nous vraiment avant de continuer ?

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne, écrit : « La Science révèle la possibilité d'accomplir tout bien, et met les mortels à travailler pour découvrir ce que Dieu a déjà fait, mais met en doute notre capacité d'atteindre la bonté à laquelle nous aspirons et de produire des résultats meilleurs et plus élevés, est bien souvent ce qui entrave nos premiers coups d'ailes et entraîne l'insuccès dès le début. »

Nous avons la capacité de nous élever au-dessus du découragement et de la détresse. Ce n'est que lorsque nous nous mettons à la tâche, que nous nous tournons vers Dieu afin de comprendre Son royaume glorieux et notre unité inséparable avec Lui en tant que

Son reflet spirituel, que nous pouvons espérer voir le monde s'améliorer. Christ Jésus nous a montré comment le faire. Nous avons besoin de percevoir la vérité de l'univers réel de Dieu, parfait et spirituel. Cette vérité inclut la prise de conscience que l'être véritable de chaque homme, femme et enfant, est l'expression de Dieu — spirituel et parfait. Au lieu de déplorer les conditions mondaines et de les accepter, nous devons donner l'exemple du désintéressement et de l'indifférence de la justice et de la miséricorde. Le monde a besoin de notre force spirituelle.

Dans le livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, Mrs. Eddy écrit : « La prière, la vigilance et le travail, unis à l'immolation de soi, sont les moyens accordés par la grâce de Dieu pour l'accomplissement de tout ce qui n'est fait avec succès pour la christianisation et la santé du genre humain. »

Priions-nous ? Veillons-nous ? Travaillons-

nous ? Regardons-nous journalièrement à travers et au-delà des exigences du moi ? Ne croyons pas que notre effort en faveur du bien sera perdu dans un monde corrompu. Le monde que Dieu a créé n'est pas corrompu. C'est la fausse croyance en une substance et en un entendement séparés de Dieu qui est corrompue. Et chacun de nous — et seul chacun de nous — peut changer cela.

« Voir Genèse 37, et 39-45 ; Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures, p. 260 ; Science et Santé, p. 1. »

« Christian Science (anglais) » Science

La traduction française de l'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures », de Mary Baker Eddy, est en vente dans les langues anglaise, française, allemande, italienne, espagnole, portugaise, russe, japonais, chinois, hindou, persan, arabe, grec, hébreu, sanscrit, etc. Elle est publiée par la Science Christian Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels

(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Sind Sie ein Joseph?

Weltfrieden ist möglich. Er kann durch Gebet erreicht werden, nämlich durch das Gebet, das einen jeden von uns befähigt, Götter, gerecht, barmherzig und verständnisvoll zu sein.

In der heutigen Zeit, wo die Menschen schwer geprüft werden, ist es nicht angebracht, eine unverbindliche Haltung gegenüber dem Leben einzunehmen. Vielmehr sollten wir unsere Bemühungen verdoppeln, einen aktiven Beitrag zu der Welt und insbesondere dem Weltfrieden zu leisten.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft¹ zeigt, daß die Probleme der Welt, der Menschheit, nicht von unseren eigenen getrennt sind. Ein jedes Problem, das in unserer eigenen Leben noch nicht gelöst ist, macht sich in der Welt als Ganzem bemerkbar — wie ein Kleckslein, der seine winzige aber zerstörerische Botschaft durch die Strömungen des Denkens der Welt aussendet.

Andererseits ist jedes überwundene Problem, jede geheilte Krankheit, jeder Sieg über die Materialität ein Beweis dafür, daß das wirkliche Sein des Menschen das Wesen Gottes widerspiegelt. Dies beweist, daß nichts das volle Ausmaß der Welt und Güte Gottes auf die Dauer untergraben und aufhalten kann, da sie die Wirklichkeiten des Lebens sind. Das Böse, der Irrtum, ist eine falsche Annahme; Gott hat es nicht geschaffen.

fen, und es ist kein Teil unseres Daseins.

Viele von uns kennen die wunderbare Geschichte von Joseph¹, der, so berichtet uns die Bibel, von seinen neidischen Brüdern in die Knechtschaft verkauft wurde und viel Unrecht erlitt, ehe er schließlich Günstling des Pharaos wurde und das von einer Hungersnot heimgesuchte Ägypten erretten sollte. Er war dazu fähig, weil er jene Zeiten der Prüfung durchgemacht hatte und sein Verständnis von Gott beständig zunahm.

Was wäre wohl geschehen, wenn Joseph sich nach den ersten Prüfungen entschlossen hätte, Gott aufzugeben? Oder wenn er geglaubt hätte, Gott habe ihn verlassen? Könnte wir in dieser Geschichte die großartige Lehre über Demut, Beharrlichkeit und völliges Vertrauen auf Gott erkennen? Es gibt heute viele Josephs in der Welt, die Unrecht, Verdrüsslichkeit und Knechtschaft in höchstem Grad erleben. Viele werden als Sieger hervorgehen und dadurch unzähligen Menschen neue Hoffnung und neuen Glauben geben. Sind Sie ein Joseph oder willens, einer zu werden?

Erkennen wir unsere Zeiten der Prüfung als das, was sie sind — eine Gelegenheit, uns zu erheben, gelöst zu wachsen? Wie viele Male sind unsere Wünsche, unsere Versprechen, uns zu bessern, unsere Vorsätze, materielle Bequemlichkeit für ein nützlicheres Le-

ben auszutauschen, in die Waagschale der Erfahrung gelegt und als zu leicht befunden worden? Haben wir — selbst während wir davon reden, uns für die Befreiung der Menschheit einzusetzen — aufgegeben, noch ehe wir beginnen?

Die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Mary Baker Eddy, schreibt: „Die Wissenschaft enthält die Möglichkeit, alles Gute zu vollbringen, und heißt die Sterblichen das entdecken, was Gott schon getan hat; aber Missetaten in die eigene Fähigkeit, das ersetzte Gute erringen und bessere und höhere Resultate erzielen zu können, hemmt oft den Versuch, unsere Schwingen zu entfalten, und macht das Mitleiden von vornherein zur Gewissheit.“

Wir können uns über Entmutigung und Hoffnungslosigkeit erheben. Aber nur wenn wir damit beginnen, wenn wir uns an Gott wenden, um Sein herrliches Reich und unsere untrennbare Einheit mit ihm als Seine geistige Widerspiegelung zu verstehen, können wir auf eine bessere Welt hoffen. Christus Jesus zeigte uns, wie wir das tun können. Wir müssen die Wahrheit über Gottes (atmosphärisches, geistiges, vollkommenes Universum) verstehen. Dies schließt die Erkenntnis ein, daß das wirkliche Sein eines jeden Mannes, einer jeden Frau und eines jeden Kindes der Ausdruck Gottes ist — geistig und vollkommen. Anstatt über die Zustände in der Welt zu klagen und sie zu akzeptieren, müssen wir ein Beispiel von Selbstlosigkeit und Rechtfertigung, Gerechtigkeit und Barmherzigkeit geben. Die Welt braucht unsere geistige Stärke.

Im Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Beten, wachsen und arbeiten, verbunden mit Selbstaufopferung, sind Gottes gnadereiche Mittel zur Vollendung alles dessen, was mit Erfolg zur Christianisierung und Gesundheit der Menschheit getan worden ist.“

Beten wir? Sind wir wachsam? Arbeiten wir? Durchdringen wir täglich die Anforderungen des Selbst und blicken über sie hinaus? Lassen Sie uns nicht glauben, daß in einer korrupten Welt unsere Bemühungen zum Guten vergebens seien. Die Welt, die Gott geschaffen hat, ist nicht korrupt. Was korrupt ist, ist die falsche Annahme, Substanz und Gemüt seien von Gott getrennt. Und jeder einzelne — und nur der einzelne — kann dies ändern.

¹ Stelle 1. Mose 37 und 39-45. ² Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 260. ³ Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 1.

« Christian Science (englisch) » Science

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, « Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift », von Mary Baker Eddy, ist in englischer, deutscher, französischer, italienischer, spanischer, portugiesischer, russischer, japanischer, chinesischer, hinduistischer, persischer, arabischer, griechischer, hebräischer, sanskritischer, etc. Sprache erschienen. Das Buch kann in den Lesungen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gelesen werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Ausführliche Informationen über andere christliche-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erhält man auf Anfrage der Verlagsgesellschaft der Christlichen Wissenschaft, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



Shrine at Miyajima, Japan

By Gordon N. Conover, chief photographer

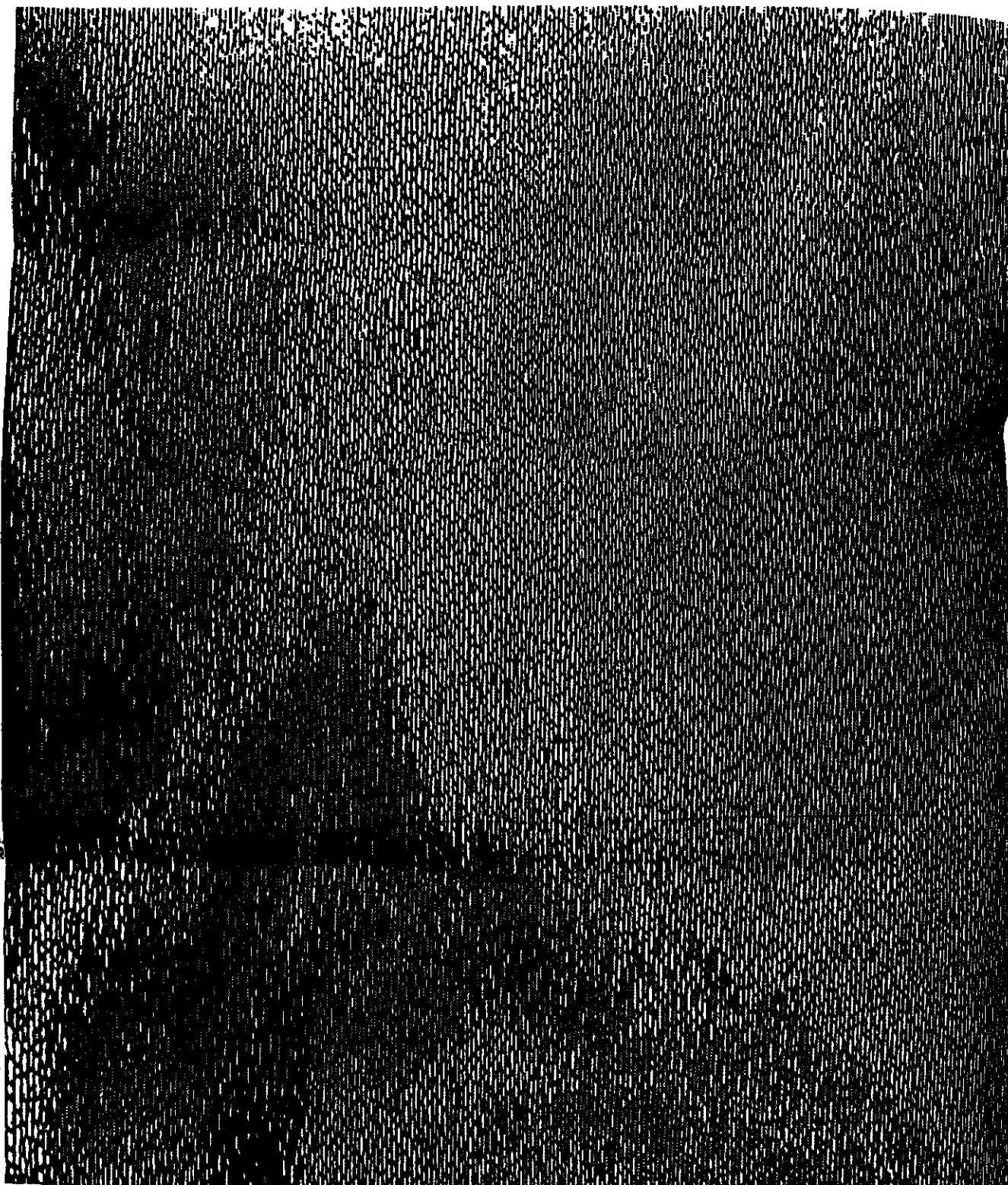
A mosaic of light

Try to imagine a painting that shimmers, ripples, glistens, catches and reflects the light. Try to imagine a painting of water that is not a representation of water but its essence, motion and light split into atoms of color. Blue, green, lavender, pink, and "turquoise" (light turquoise) vibrate in relation to each other and their distance from the human eye, and the painting pulsates with life glimpsed below the surface, a lake viewed through a microscope. Piero Dorazio's "Impasse Turquoise" looks like a 20th century interpretation of Monet's "Waterlilies," an impressionist painting with its brush strokes pulled apart.

Dorazio is one of the leading contemporary abstract painters in Italy, a lyricist who paints with scientific precision and whose philosophy of art sounds like a treatise on physics. He writes, for example, at the beginning of his essay "Painting as an Intimate Dimension": "The pictorial experience is by its nature tied to the perception of space through the sensations of 'color' (light) and 'form' (drawing and composition), which convey to the observer the spatial characteristics as well as the formal chromatic physiognomy of the image." In plain English, this simply means that a painting consists of color and form.

Fortunately Dorazio's painting is not as dense as his prose, and the viewer can plunge into an image as limpid as "Impasse Turquoise" and see clearly the kaleidoscopic refraction of light. For despite his scholarly theories Dorazio's painting appeals to the senses rather than the intellect, to a love of color, rhythm, and order. It dances like an animated mosaic, a celebration of the beauty of pure energy.

Diana Loecherer



"Impasse Turquoise" 1977: Oil on canvas by Piero Dorazio

Country roads meant for service

In our life aboard our little ship on the coastal seas of the North Pacific, adventure is always presenting itself in a different guise. So it was with the road.

One day, short of galley supplies, we dropped anchor in an island bay and stared hopefully at the nearby land. The land glowed back at us from behind a shallow reef. Cliffs were topped with stunted trees. And then we saw the road. It did not cautiously from the scraggy bush and disappeared into the sea. Where there is a road there generally are people, and people usually have food which in emergency one can buy. We rowed to the road.

The ribbon of gravel led through the sparse forest, up the ridge of rock, and down toward the interior of the island where the trees grew more thickly. Suddenly we stepped out of the forest. A valley stretched before us,

long and broad, and the road ran through the center of the valley in a precise straight line.

The road led us past fenced fields of hay and grain and pasture. Farm buildings and a large log house stood back from the road at the end of a driveway banked on either side by a profusion of flowers. A pretty road.

As we walked along I became strangely inspired. If, in the city, you read poetry which describes the air as nectar, you are liable to conclude the poet is simply indulging in the licence of his art. And yet air can be like that Olympian drink. It was that evening as we walked the road. It was cool and sweet and alive with life. I walked deep into the lungs and deliciously tasted in the mouth.

The gravel of the road crunched and tinkled under our feet. A euphoria of spirit moved in me so that it seemed the sound of the gravel was the sound of words; that the road spoke, and this is what it said:

"Reality? What is reality? Listen! When all the intricate clevernesses which bewilder and distract, when all the toys of wealth which make of a man a child, again scrambling for buttons and marbles; when all the terrors of destruction which attempt to supplant the

teachings of the rule of love with the practice of the rule of fear — when all these things have passed away like dreams, evening like this will still remain. What is reality?"

"Happiness," said the road. "Where find happiness? Shall we find it by making of our lives private paths fenced about with special privileges and the barbed wire of vanities? Fence posts rot and wire rusts."

The gravel of the road spoke again under our feet. "Country roads," said the road. "Country roads are built for service. When men build their lives they shall find happiness."

We came to the forest and to the ridge of rock now black with night. We descended through the ghostly scrub to where the road merged with the sea. We rowed back to our ship, and Eileen set about preparing dinner while I sat down and wrote what I have written of this adventure.

Will Dawson

The nature of miracles

Most people probably never saw a miracle and therefore don't believe. But when I was growing up, miracles were a very important part of my life. My mother must have used the word a thousand times, every time we had enough food to eat or money to pay the bills or every time the man gave us another chance when the rent was overdue. Now every time I hear the word miracle I'm immediately reminded of the phrase: one man's meat is another man's poison. To my mother bringing up eight kids alone probably seemed like a miracle, but to me it was barely surviving.

John G. Hall

(これは今日の宗教記事の翻訳です)

あなたはヨセフのような人か?

世界平和の出現は可能である。祈りを通して可能なのである。それは私たち一人一人が、祈って常に公正であり、慈しみに満ち、理解を示すことを可能とする祈りを通して可能である。

この人類の試練の時に、生命に対して無関心の態度であることは許されない。もしもこの世界のために何か積極的な行動のために、特に世界平和のために、二倍の努力を払うべき時である。

キリスト教科学は、世界の、また全人類の問題が、私たち自身の問題と不可分であることを示している。私たち自身の中で解決されていないことが、世界全体の中にも感じられるのである——小石が、ごく小さいながら腐敗性のあるメッセージを、世界の道徳の流に波及させてゆくように。

また逆に、一つずつ問題が解決され、病気が癒され、物質性に対して勝利を収めることが、人の真の存在は、神の本性を反映していることの証明となるのである。また何れも、神の知恵と愛意が完全に現れることを永久に害したり、妨害したりすると思われれば、出来ぬことを証明する。それはこれらのものが生命の存在性だからである。悪、つまり罪、は偽りの信念である。神はそれらのものを造ったことがない。したがって、それらは私たちの存在とは全く無関係である。

ヨセフのすばらしい話を知っている者も多いため、私たちがヨセフの話を、神の御心に賛同し、彼に倣うべきことを、多くの不正を受けた後に、遂にバビロンの最高位を得る者となり、最後にひんするエジプトを救う人となる。ヨセフにそれが可能となったのは、彼がまたまた試練を乗り越え、その度に神の知識を用いていったからである。

もしヨセフが、最初の試練を二つ三つ通った後で、神を捨てようとしたら、どうなっていたであろうか? それとも神が彼を捨てたかと思えていたら? この斯のうちに、謙遜さ、不屈の精神、神への絶対的信頼などのすばらしい教訓を、読み取ることが出来る。

私たちは祈っているだろうか? 目覚めているだろうか? 祈っているだろうか? 毎日に自己の要求を見れば、それを超越して見ているだろうか? 私たちの努力が、腐敗した世界の中で失われてしまっているのではないかと考えないようにしよう。神が造った世界は、腐敗してはいない。腐敗しているのは、実質についての偽りの信念であり、神から離れた心なのである。そして私たち一人一人が、——そして私たち一人一人のみが——それを克服することが出来るのである。

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The Monitor's religious article

Are you a Joseph?

World peace is possible. It is possible through prayer, prayer that enables each one of us to be consistently just, compassionate, understanding.

This testing time for mankind is no time to embrace a noncommittal attitude toward life. If anything, we should be doubling our efforts to make an active contribution to the world, and to world peace in particular.

Christian Science shows that the problems of the world, of mankind, are not separate from our own. Anything unresolved in our own lives is felt in the world at large — a pebble that sends its tiny but corrosive message coursing through the currents of world thought.

Conversely, every problem solved, every disease healed, every victory over materiality, offers proof that man's real being reflects the nature of God. It proves that nothing can forever seem to undermine and block the full expression of the wisdom and goodness of God, for these are the realities of life. Evil, error, are false beliefs; God did not make them, and they are no part of our existence.

Many of us are familiar with the wonderful story of Joseph,* who, the Bible tells us, was sold into bondage by his jealous brothers, and suffered many injustices before he finally emerged as the Pharaoh's favorite and as the man who would save famine-ridden Egypt. He was able to do this because he passed through those testing times and steadily grew in the knowledge of God.

What if Joseph had decided, after the first few trials, to abandon God? Or had assumed that God had abandoned him? Are we able to see in this story the magnificent lesson of humbleness, persistence, and complete reliance on God? There are many Josephs in the world today, living through extremes of injustice, ignorance, and bondage. Many will emerge victorious, thereby offering new hope and faith to countless others. Are you a Joseph, or willing to become one?

Do we recognize our testing times for what they are — an opportunity to go higher, to grow spiritually? How many times have our desires, our promises to be better, our resolve to exchange material comfort and ease for more useful lives, been weighed in the balance of experience and been found wanting? Even as we talk of committing ourselves to the betterment of mankind, have we given up before we begin?

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes, "Science reveals the possibility of achieving all good, and sets mortals at work to discover what God has already done; but distrust of one's ability to gain the goodness desired and to bring out better and higher results, often hampers the trial of one's wings and ensures failure at the outset."

We have the ability to rise above discouragement and hopelessness. Only when we begin, when we turn to God, can we understand his glorious kingdom and our inseparable unity with Him as His spiritual reflection. Can we hope for improvement in the world, Christ Jesus showed us how. We need to perceive the truth of God's actual, spiritual, perfect universe. It includes the realization that the real baby of every man, woman, and child is the expression of God — spiritual and perfect. Instead of deploring

world conditions and giving in to them, we need to set the example of selflessness and integrity, justice and mercy. The world needs our spiritual strength.

In the textbook of Christian Science Mrs. Eddy writes, "Prayer, watching, and working, combined with self-immolation, are God's gracious means for accomplishing whatever has been successfully done for the Christianization and health of mankind."†

Are we praying? Are we watching? Are we working? Are we daily seeing through and beyond the demands of self? Let us not think that our effort for good will be lost in a corrupt world. The world God made is not corrupt. What is corrupt is the false belief of substance and mind apart from God. And each one of us — and only each one of us — can change that.

*See Genesis 37, and 39-45; **Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 280; †Science and Health, p. 1.

Within the closeness of God's family

To feel a natural warmth and affection for all our brothers and sisters as children of God is to be drawn within the encircling love of our divine Parent. The Bible speaks of this bond of universal brotherhood and assures us that we are all the sons and daughters of God. It tells us that God can help us in every circumstance.

A fuller understanding of God is needed to reach to the core of every discord with a healing solution. A book that speaks of the all-goodness of God, His love and His constancy, in clear understandable terms is Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy.

Science and Health shows the reader how to love in a manner that brings about happy relationships, an honest affection for all mankind, and a deeper love for God.

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BIBLE VERSE

The Lord is my strength and song, and is become my salvation. Psalms 118:14

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